FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

Vietnamese Greetings

AU010902Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 30 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have received the following cable from Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Workers Party [VWP] Central Committee; (Truang Trinh), president of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; and from the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong:

On the occasion of the celebration of the 34th anniversary of Albania's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution, in the name of the Vietnamese people, the VWP, the National Assembly and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and in our own name, we convey to you, and through you to the fraternal Albanian people, the AWP, the People's Assembly and the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania our warmest greetings.

Under the leadership of the AWP, during these 34 years of socialist construction, the Albanian people, valuing their heroic traditions and creative talent, have achieved great successes, constantly making new changes in their country. The Vietnamese people, who are constantly and attentively following the development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, are immeasurably pleased about the great successes achieved by the fraternal Albanian people. As in the patriotic struggle against the U.S. aggression in the past, so today, in their work for rational reconstruction and the defense of their socialist homeland against the obscure intentions and hostile actions of the imperialists and international reactionaries, the Vietnamese people have always enjoyed the sympathy, aid and support of the AWP, of the People's Assembly, the government and the Albanian people.

Allow us on this occasion to express our sincere gratitude for this valued aid and support. We also would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to sincerely wish that the Albanian people may, under the leadership of the AWP, achieve even greater successes in their work for socialist construction, contributing toward the defense of peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

May the solidarity, friendship and fraternal collaboration between our two parties and countries be consolidated for life on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Tanzanian Greetings

AU022035Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 1 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee has received the following cable from Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania: It is a great pleasure to convey to you and to the Government and people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in the name of the people of the United Republic of Tanzania, warm greetings and best wishes on your national holiday. The success of the Albanian revolution achieved under the revolutionary and wise leadership of the AWP is a brilliant example to all those countries struggling for their complete political and economic emancipation. I am convinced that the mutual cooperation and understanding that exist between our two countries and peoples will continue to grow in our common interest.

Cuban Greetings

AU022036Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 1 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have received the following cable from Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State and of the Government of Cuba: On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Albania's liberation, it is our pleasure, in the name of the people and Government of Cuba, to convey to you fraternal greetings and cordial wishes. On this new anniversary, we express the desire for the well-being and happiness of your people and the progress of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Cambodian Greetings

AU031525Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 2 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have received the following cable from Khieu Samphan, president of the State Presidium of Democratic Cambodia; (Duong Seang), president of the Standing Committee of the Assembly of representatives of the people of Democratic Cambodia, and Pol Pot, prime minister of the Government of Democratic Cambodia: On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in the name of the Communist Party of Cambodia, of the people and of the Government of Democratic Cambodia, we convey to you, and through you to the people and government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, our warm greetings and best wishes. Thirty-four years ago, under the leadership of the AWP, the heroic Albanian people undertook a valiant struggle: They liberated the country and founded the new Albania. This was a glorious event in the history of the Albanian people. The people of Cambodia are always pleased about all victories achieved by the Albanian people in the country's defense and construction and wish them ever new victories. May the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries develop constantly.

HOXHA, LLESHI, SHEHU GREET LAOS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD021022Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 2 Dec, ATA--Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, sent the following message to Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary People's Party of Laos and prime minister of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos, and Souphanouvong, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos: On occasion of the national day, the third anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania as well as in our own names, we extend to you, and through you, to the Laotian people, our most cordial greetings and wishes. The Albanian people rejoice over the successes achieved by the Laotian people in various fields of life and heartily wish them fresh victories in the uninterrupted development of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos on the road of progress and prosperity. We wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries constantly develop to their common good and the struggle against imperialism.

BTA ANALYST STANOV COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT CONFERENCE

AU011621Y Sofia BTA in English 1417 GMT 1 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 1 Dec (BTA news analyst S. Stanov)--Bulgaria regards as historic the appeal of the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries for solving the complex and difficult task for mankind to enter the 21st century in conditions of lasting peace and broad international cooperation.

Clearly and categorically the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Ministerial Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have expressed their complete endorsement of the activity of the Bulgarian delegation at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, of the documents signed and the decisions taken by it. They are willing to take a constructive part in the suggested broad, comprehensive and effective complex of intiatives and measures, particularly as regards the reaching of accords for limiting the arms race and for disarmament.

Bulgaria, which has always declared herself in favour of a concerted foreign policy of the fraternal countries of the socialist community, now once again emphasizes that ever close cooperation on the world area is the main stabilizing factor in the international situation for securing peace, cooperation and social progress for all nations.

In the published announcement of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria it is pointed out that on account of the intensifying armament of the NATO countries, the countries of the Warsaw Treaty are compelled to take the necessary measures for strengthening their defensive alliance of the socialist community. The recent tour by the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, of a number of African countries and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the present stand of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers show that Bulgaria resultely condemns the imperialist policy of aggression, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism. The Bulgarian people oppose the attempts at suppressing the legitimate striving of the newly-liberated countries for free and independent development.

Here should be noted the complete approval of the declaration of the leaders of the communist and workers' parties and of Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia in connection with the situation in the Middle East. The effective settlement of the Middle East problem is possible only by taking into consideration the interests of the people in the area and not by separatist deals which are to the detriment of international security and world peace.

Bulgaria warmly supports the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people for freedom and independence. She welcomes the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as an expression of socialist internationalism.

As regards the warmongering course of the Chinese leaders, its hegemonic objectives and actions, Bulgaria regards it her duty to continue to give determined resistance to the morbid and unbridled ambitions of the Peking leaders.

Bulgaria once again stresses that her policy, like the policy of the countries of the socialist community in its social essence, is directed solely to peace and understanding among the peoples. At the same time she reminds that she will do what is necessary for defending, by all means together with the other fraternal countries, her new socialist society and her security and independence.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

AU0117552Y Sofia BTA in English 1405 GMT 1 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 1 Dec, BTA--Today the National Assembly approved Bulgaria's uniform socio-political development plan for 1979 and 1980. It is drawn up along the directives outlined by the 1975 11th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party for effective and intensive development of the Bulgarian economy through improvement of the socialist labour organization, accelerated transfer of scientific and technical progress and rational utilization of the material and labour resources.

The plan provides for the country's 1979 national revenue to rise by about 7 per cent over 1978, and the 1980 national revenue to rise by 7.2 per cent over 1979. Industry, being economy's leading branch, is to turn out 7.8 per cent more production in 1979 than this year, and in 1980 it is to manufacture 8.6 per cent more than in 1979. Agriculture will increase its output by 7 per cent in 1979 and by 4.8 per cent in 1980. In 1979 and 1980 the state will invest 12,500 million leva in the material and technological base of the economy. On the basis of the envisaged economic growth, Bulgaria's foreign trade has been estimated as capable to rise at an average annual rate of 9 per cent. The plan contains also an extensive programme for further raising the living standard of the population.

The National Assembly session, sitting here November 29-December 1, voted the country's 1979 budget, in which the revenue will amount to 10,872.7 million leva and expenditure--to 10,852.7 million leva. Nearly 90 per cent of the entries into the budget are to be realized through the dynamic and effective development of the economy.

The parliament approved amendments and addenda to the people's deputies laws and to deputies terms. These amendments were made necessary by the country's newly-introduced territorial organization--the so-called conurbations. The latter are to be governed by county people's councils to which ample rights are granted in the entire economic, social, educational and cultural life of the conurbation. Locally or in some groups of functionally connected settlements within the territority of the county, auxiliary executive and administrative bodies (city councils) are to be set up.

National Assembly Session Closes

AU0218102Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Dec 78 AU

[Excerpts] The ninth session of the Seventh National Assembly closed today. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman; Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian People's Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council, took their places in the official box.

The National Assembly deputies started the second reading of the draft bill on the socioeconomic development plan for 1979 and 1980. The bill on the plan was unanimously adopted.

It is recommended that the ministries, the other departments and the okrug people's council executive committees insure the necessary conditions for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan by paying particular attention to the creation of an exemplary socialist organization of labor, to the reduction of expenditures for raw materials, other materials and human labor and to the improvement of the exploitation of production capacities.

The Fatherland Front National Council, the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Komsomol Central Committee, the Central Council of scientific-technical unions and other social organizations and movements must contribute to the expansion of socialist competition and to the mass introduction of frontranking experience.

After the second voting the bill on the country's budget was unanimously adopted.

The National Assembly also approved the local budgets of people's councils for 1979 according to okrugs. The National Assembly deputies also unanimously adopted the bill on the amendment and addenda to the law on people's councils, the bill on the prolongation of the term of people's councils mandates and the bill on the amendment and addenda to the election law. Thus, the agenda of the National Assembly session was implemented.

Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, delivered the closing speech and declared the ninth session of the Seventh National Assembly closed.

MIKHAYLOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

AU0408 51Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 4 Dec 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, departed today for Moscow. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

TODOROV RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY MINISTER KARIBSKIY

AU011730Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 1 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers received the visiting Valentin Karibskiy, USSR deputy minister of machine tool and tool building industry. They had a talk on the further expansion and intensification of cooperation between the two countries in the field of machine tool building and automation as well as on the construction of automated systems of management. The meeting, which was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Angel Angelov, deputy minister of electronics and electrotechniques, and by Rachko Angelinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers committee for the uniform system of social information.

PAPAZOV MEETS SOVIET-BULGARIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY LEADER

AU301705Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 30 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Nacho Papazov, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, met Nikolay (Kiselyov), deputy chairman of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society, in Sofia. They briefed each other on the activity of the two organizations and discussed the further developing and comprehensive strengthening of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation. Vladimir (Grechko), representative of the union of soviet societies for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries, in Bulgaria, attended the meeting.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS CELEBRATION OF PANAGUYRISHTE CITIZENS

AU022040Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 1 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The cultural club of the citizens of the Panagyurishte who are living in Sofia organized a festive meeting at the Sofia Universiada Hall devoted to the centennial of Bulgaria's liberation from Ottoman slavery. Welcomed with particular enthusaism, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, attended the festive celebration of the Panagyurishte citizens. Amateur ensembles from the Panagyurishte area presented a concert.

LEADERS ATTEND OPENING OF CSSR CULTURE DAYS IN SOFIA

AU022043Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Dec 78 AU

[Summary] The "days of CSSR culture in Bulgaria" opened festively tonight at the Sofia opera house. "The opening was attended by Comrades Stanko Todorov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Georgi Yordanov, Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee arts and culture department; members of the CSSR Cultural delegation visiting Bulgaria; as well as by Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador in Bulgaria. The days of CSSR culture were opened by Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the committee on culture, and by Dr Milan Kluszak, Czech minister of culture, who is heading the CSSR delegation. Both emphasized the friendship of the two countries in the spirit of Slav cultural traditions.

DOYNOV ATTENDS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN SOFIA

AU022116Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The 30th anniversary of the founding of the metalkhim state economic pool was marked at a celebration in Sofia tonight. Present were Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug party committee; Vulcho Naydenov, first secretary of the Stara Zagora Okrug party committee; Toncho Chakurov, minister of machinebuilding, and veterans and representatives of the individual enterprises included in this pool. The State Council has issued a decree bestowing the Georgi Dimitrov Order to the metalkhim for the high successes achieved by it. Ognyan Doynov presented the order and congratulated the collective on this high distinction and expressed wishes for further successes in fulfilling the 11th BCP Congress slogan on high quality and efficiency. Comrades Ivan Panev and Toncho Chakurov also conveyed greetings.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MENGISTU'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Final Talks Held

LD021414Y Prague CTK in English 1109 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 2 Dec, CTK--Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, met here today for the final round of talks with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and premier of socialist Ethiopia.

In a friendly and comradely atmosphere, both sides expressed their satisfaction with the results of the visit of the Ethiopian delegation, which will greatly contribute to the strengthening of Czechoslovak, Ethiopian relations and to the consolidation of the forces of peace and socialism in the world.

After the talks, Gustav Husak and Mengistu Haile Mariam signed a declaration on the relations of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia.

Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Ethiopian counterpart Feleke Gedle-Giorgis signed an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation.

Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Josef Simon and Gesse Wolde Kidan, member of the standing committee of the Military Administrative Council, signed a protocol on the talks on Czechoslovak-Ethiopian economic cooperation.

Departs for Bratislava

LD021416Y Prague CTK in English 1113 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 2 Dec, CTK--Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam and the other members of the Ethiopian delegation whose stay in Czechoslovakia continues with a visit to Bratislava left here aboard a special plane for the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

The Ethiopian guests were seen off by communist party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the communist party Central Committee Presidium.

The Ethiopian delegation is accompanied by Basil Bilak, member of the communist party Presidium and Central Committee secretary, and Deputy Premier Josef Simon.

Greeted by Officials

LD022212Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, arrived in Bratislava from Prague today. He was cordially welcomed at the airport by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSI Central Committee, Peter Colotka, Slovak Premier, and by other representatives.

Attends Luncheon, Lays Wreath

LD022340Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The CPSL Central Committee and the Slovak Government today gave a gala luncheon in honor of Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, who arrived in Bratislava from Prague today.

The toast in honor of the guests was proposed by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak Government.

On behalf of the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak National Council, the Slovak Government and the entire Slovak people he cordially welcomed Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam and other Ethiopian guests in Bratislava. He noted that Ethiopia and its courageous people enjoy great popularity in Czechoslovakia from times immemorial, and had our sincere sympathies. The Czechoslovak people, he said, knew the turbulent history of your country which for whole centuries had to defend from enemies its freedom, independence and territorial integrity. He emphasized that Czechoslovakia, just as other socialist countries, in particular the Soviet Union, was unequivocally on the side of the struggle of progressive forces in Ethiopia and would continue to support their noble struggle in defence of revolutionary gains.

In his toast Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed pleasure at the Ethiopian representatives' opportunity to visit Czechoslovakia and Bratislava. He gave cordial thanks for the warm welcome and said: We were able to see that the Czechoslovak people attentively follow the events which have occurred in our country and follow the development of our revolution. Ethiopians are aware of the feelings of friendship the Czechoslovak people have toward this revolution. The victory won by our people would not have been possible without the assistance of the socialist countries including Czechoslovakia. He emphasized that the visit to Czechoslovakia and the talks, above all with Comrade Gustav Husak, and the documents signed, were irrevocable proof of the fact that Czechoslovak-Ethiopian relations continued to be strengthened and deepened.

In the afternoon Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam paid tribute to the memory of fallen Soviet soldiers by laying a bouquet of red flowers in the Hall of the Memorial on Slavin. The solemn ceremony was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium--Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, chairman of the Government of the Slovak SR, and other representatives of our political and public life. Present was also Nikolay Goncharov, Soviet consul general in Bratislava. Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam then by laying a bouquet of red flowers at the memorial of the Slovak national uprising paid tribute to the memory of the heroes of our national liberation struggle.

From the square of the Slovak national uprising the top representative of socialist Ethiopia, accompanied by Czechoslovak officials, left to inspect new modern housing estates in Bratislava, which are evidence of the attention paid by our socialist society to the growth of the people's living standard.

Joint Communique Issued

ID031943Y Prague CTK in English 1742 GMT 3 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Prague, 3 Dec, CTK--Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia are convinced that the unity and solidarity of the socialist and other progressive countries, national liberation movements and all revolutionary peace-loving forces are the most reliable guarantees of victory over imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and expansionism says [words indistinct] Czechoslovak-Ethiopian communique issued here today.

The communique on the visit to Czechoslovakia by an Ethiopian delegation, headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia [words indistinct] Mengistu Haile Mariam and Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and Czechoslovak president at whose invitation the visit took place, discussed bilateral relations and cooperation as well as international topics of interest to both sides.

Information was exchanged on the internal situation [word indistinct] the two countries prospects for further expansion of cooperation [words indistinct] the two sides agree that Czechoslovak-Ethiopian cooperation should be further deepened, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

During the visit of the Ethiopian delegation, a declaration was signed on the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and socialist Ethiopia. Also signed was an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation.

Mengistu Haile Mariam was briefed by Gustav Husak on [words indistinct] policy of Czechoslovakia, its contribution to detente, its efforts at halting the arms race and at achieving disarmament, its support for the national liberation movements and the newly liberated countries, particularly those with socialist orientation, and its struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, waged in cooperation with all progressive forces of the world.

The Ethiopian delegation acquainted Czechoslovak officials with the advancement of the Ethiopian revolution. Mengistu Haile Mariam informed them of the situation in the Horn of Africa, and underlined the resolve of the Ethiopian people to [word indistinct] revolutionary gains, and the territorial integrity of the country in the struggle against the [words indistinct] external reaction and against the intrigues (?of imperialism and neocolonialism).

[Words indistinct] the aid given to the people of socialist Ethiopia in their fight against [words indistinct] of the revolution by Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union (?and other countries) of the socialist (?community).

Gustav Husak assured Mengistu that the (?Ethiopian) people can always (?rely on) the solidarity and selfless assistance (?of the party), government and people of Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia expressed their readiness to help ensure a restructuring of the international economic relations on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, equality, nondiscrimination and mutual benefit, the communique said.

Both sides regard as the most pressing task to preserve world peace and to avert the danger of nuclear war. They also stressed the need to deepen the process of relaxation of international tension, the joint communique went on.

It said that the two sides devoted special attention to the situation on the African Continent, where NATO countries are interfering in the internal affairs of (?countries), and pursuing an aggressive policy which endangers [words indistinct] peace and stability. In this connection, both sides underlined the importance of the Organization of African Unity.

Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia stressed the need for further consolidation of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist fight of African nations, and the necessity to strengthen the common positions of progressive African states and to coordinate their actions with the countries of the socialist community and progressive and peace-loving forces all over the world.

Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia reaffirmed their interest in full restoration of peace in the Horn of Africa on the basis of [words indistinct] of renouncement of territorial claims, mutual respect, and respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, as well as the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, in accordance with the UN and OAU charters, and their resolutions.

Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia appreciated the activities of the frontline state in the struggle for liberation of south African countries from colonialism and racism, and expressed their support for the militant vanguards of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, the SWAPO and the Patriotic Front.

Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia stressed that the permanently tense situation in the Middle East is a serious danger to peace and progress, and requires a comprehensive political solution.

Real and lasting peace in the area can be achieved only on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the realization of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and creation of their own state.

Both sides condemned the policy of separate Egyptian-Israeli talks under U.S. auspices, as harmful to the interests of Middle East Nations.

They also resolutely condemned the (?expansionist)-hegemonist and reactionary rule of the Chinese leadership, particularly its anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnam activity and propaganda.

Both sides stressed the great importance of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the implementation of the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for (?freedom) and independence of nations, the joint Czechoslovak-Ethiopian communique said.

Joint Declaration Signed

ID032002Y Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 3 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Prague, 3 Dec, CTK--The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and socialist Ethiopia pledged respect [words indistinct] of force and the threat of force sovereign equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and noninterference in internal affairs, in (?a) joint declaration signed here on December 2.

The declaration on the relations of friendship and cooperation, signed by CSSR Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and the Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam said that the two countries will consult each other and cooperate in dealing [words indistinct] bilateral relations and important international topics of interest to both sides.

They pledged to seek all-round development of mutual political, economic and scientific-technical cooperation on a long-term, (?coordinated) basis, [word indistinct] both sides will promote [word indistinct] of [words indistinct] and cooperation between state [words indistinct] develop and strengthen bilateral relations in science and technology, education, art and literature (?health), press, radio and television, film, tourist and sport.

They will cooperate in efforts to secure observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems, seek extension and deepening of the process of elimination of tension, and contribute actively to the complete elimination of wars from the life of nations, the declaration said.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD031358Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 3 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, who paid an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, left for Budapest by air today.

At the festively decorated airport in Bratislava, the highest representative of socialist Ethiopia and members of his party were seen off by the following members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSI Central Committee; and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier. Other dignataries present included Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Valiam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, and other representatives of our public and political life.

LENART BIDS FAREWELL TO POLAND'S GIEREK

LD011516Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, ended his cure and stay in Czechoslovakia today and left for Poland by air. Before leaving Piestany, he was cordially seen off by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. These included Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier.

LEADERS GREET LAO COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD011828Y Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 1 Dec, CETEKA--Czechoslovak party and state leaders sent a telegram of congratulations to the Lao People's Revolutionary Party General Secretary and Premier Kaysone Phomvihan and President Souphanouvong on the occasion of the Lao People's Democratic Republic National day.

The telegram, signed by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal, says that Czechoslovak Communist Party and people will stand by Laos in the struggle against imperialism and reaction. On the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in firm connection with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries both countries will extend their friendship and cooperation for the benefit of their nations, the unity of the socialist community and peace and progress in the world, the telegram says.

INDRA-LED DELEGATION VISITS HIROSHIMA MEMORIAL

LD022300Y Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Hirohsima, 2 Dec, CETEKA--The visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, headed by its Chairman Alois Indra, laid a wreath here today at the memorial honouring the 200,000 victimsof the U.S. atomic bombardment of the city in August 1945.

The deputies also saw the burnt out shell of the former Chamber of Commerce building, which was left standing as [word indistinct] after the explosion. The Chamber of Commerce was built in the 1920's by Czech architect Jan Letzel.

After a visit to the Hiroshima Peace Museum, Indra told local journalists that the exhibits testifying to the terrible consequences of the U.S. atomic bombing are a warning and an urgent appeal to mankind never to permit anything so horrible to happen again.

Later today, the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation left for the city of Toba, where a dinner is to be given in its honour by Kan Yase, deputy chairman of the House of Representatives.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS INADEQUACIES OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

LD021208Y Prague CTK in English 0933 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 2 Dec, CETEKA--Today's RUDE PRAVO devoted its editorial to the management of the national economy and pointed out the conclusion of the March 1978 session of the communist party Central Committee that it is above all the sphere of management which must find a solution to some of the shortcomings most of which have (?objective) causes.

"Some functionaries have failed to fully recognize the importance of the 11th session of the Central Committee, which placed such a stress on the sphere of management. Some of them have failed to grasp the meaning of the term 'demanding criteria', and use it only as a figure of speech. They have not yet addressed themselves to the task of making an in-depth analysis of the situation in their branch, in their enterprise, in their sector for which they are fully responsible, and have not yet drawn the necessary conclusions. Their approach to problems is insufficiently creative, lacking initiative and innovation, and above all responsibility. The use of demanding criteria, as called for by the Central Committee of our party, is the key to the solution of our problems. It is the way of carrying out the tasks set by the 15th Communist Party Congress."

BRIEFS

SLOVAK POWER NEEDS--Leading economic workers of Slovak power enterprises convened in Bratislava on 22 November to discuss questions of developing power industry and safeguarding Slovak power needs in the seventh 5-year plan. They stated that the Slovak Socialist Republic will continue to rely on imports and on the transfer of electricity from the Czech Socialist Republic. The Slovak power production will cover up to 80 percent of the republic's needs. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Nov 78 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Greets Laotian Anniversary

LD020020Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on the occasion of the third anniversary of the foundation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic were conveyed, in a state telegram, by the highest GDR representatives, Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph, to Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of Laos, and Souphanouvong, president of the country. "Despite difficult external and internal conditions the Lao People's Democratic Republic has developed into a vanguard of socialism in Southeast Asia," the telegram states. The GDR supported the just fight by Laos for the observance of its national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and for noninterference in internal affairs.

Receives Jamaican Ambassador

LD011426Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1323 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Benjamin Alan Lucien Clare, Jamaican ambassador, who handed him his letter of credence. The ambassador conveyed greetings from Governor General Sir Florizel Glasspole and from Prime Minister Michael Norman Manley, which Erich Honecker reciprocated cordially. During the ensuing conversation both sides expressed the wish to develop relations of friendship and cooperation on the international, as well as on the bilateral level to the benefit of both states and peoples.

Receives Jordanian Ambassador

LD011426Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1326 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Marwan (Akram 'Issa) Dudin, the ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the GDR, who handed him his letter of credence. Ambassador Marwan (Akram 'Issa) Dudin conveyed greetings from King Husayn, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker. During the ensuing conversation tribute was paid to the cooperation between both states as a contribution towards the just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES PLO DELEGATION

LD011942Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received the head of the PLO mission in the GDR, Nabil Qulaylat, for a friendly discussion on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. Fischer gave the assurance that the GDR would continue to give consistent support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people led by their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, to safeguard their inalienable national rights. The GDR stands solidly at the side of the Arab peoples in the fight against Israeli aggression, against separate anti-Arab agreements, which do not serve peace, for a just and comprehensive Middle East peace settlement in the interests of all peoples of the region.

AXEN DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT, DETENTE IN ADDRESS

LD021530Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0945 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A conference of presidents and general secretaries of national friendship societies from 50 countries was opened in Berlin today by Gerald Goetting, president of the GDR League for International Friendship. The conference is being attended by 70 guests from 5 continents, as well as representatives from GDR parties and mass organizations. It is being held under the slogan: "30 Years of the GDR--30 Years of Struggle for Social Progress, Peace and International Friendship."

In his opening address, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, stressed that the last 30 years during which a socialist and hence a peace-loving state has existed on German soil have weighed in the scales of war and peace. "As the inescapable consequence of two world wars and out of the struggle of the German workers movement and all other democrats and patriots for peace, democracy and social progress--which called for so many victims--there arose after the overthrow of German fascism in 1945 the demand for the erection of a truly democratic German state.

"By punishing those guilty of war and genocide and depriving them of their power, an important peace action was taken. We remain faithful to this principle; for in the GDR there is no statute of limitations for Nazi or war crimes." The change to socialism in one part of Germany marks a radical and final breach with everything that was reactionary in German history, Axen said.

The speaker continued: "We endeavor to analyze our own experience thoroughly and creatively. In doing so we apply international experience constantly to pave the way for the future. We make use first and foremost of the USSR's great treasure house of experience, which was the first state to build an advanced socialist society and whose experience in the building of socialism, which extends across 6 decades, constitutes a science tested by practice."

Concerning the GDR's foreign policy, Hermann Axen said: "During the 3 decades of its existence, the GDR has not only consistently developed its peace-loving foreign policy but has unquestionably made an active and constructive contribution to the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. In the heart of Eruope, on the border between the two opposing social systems, at the point where the two strongest military groupings of our time meet, socialist GDR is proving itself as a bastion of peace."

The speaker explained at length the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact states. He described the practical proposals contained in it as a coherent program for arms limitation and disarmament. He said that it contains measures that can be applied immediately, such as outlawing the neutron bomb, as well as realistic long-term steps toward military detente.

The most acute question of world politics, he said, was this: Whither are we moving? Forward, toward the normalization of the international climate, toward the consolidation of international detente and making it irreversible? Or will peace be cast back to yesterday's cold war with an accompanying confrontation in all spheres? In its declaration the community of socialist states has appealed to all peoples and states to embark on the road forward, on the road toward safeguarding the continued implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, Axen continued.

We are aware that to limit armaments and to disarm is a protracted, extremely difficult struggle which is, however, essential if world peace is to be secured. It is not enough, therefore, that the key questions of disarmament and halting the escalation of the arms race be negotiated only in the diplomatic arena.

Without the widest mobilization of all peoples, of all peace-loving peoples throughout the world, regardless of their ideology, the color of their skin, their nationality or religion--without the concerted action of all peace-loving people, without the still more effective cooperation of all democratic organizations and movements, it will be impossible to bring about a decisive change in world politics and disarmament.

Turning to the official government protocol on delineating the border between the GDR and FRG, the speaker said: "For the first time in the history of the two German states, the boundary between them has been accurately defined and in a valid form under international law. Since in our time nearly all warlike conflicts have begun with border violations, the importance of this agreement between the two states, which has been achieved after 6 years of negotiations, cannot be overlooked."

The friendship societies, Axen said, have for years been making a valuable contribution to the noble aim of international understanding, for a world without war, without incitement to war and without international tensions.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA

LD012208Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Vienna--The fourth meeting of the GDR-Austria mixed commission ended in Vienna today with the signing of a protocol. Both sides concurred in the view that good progress had been made in the development of bilateral economic relations on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act. They announced their determination to continue and further expand these relations on the basis of the long-term trade and payments agreement.

The volume of trade will be further increased. To this end, mutual involvement in investment activities in plants and other large-scale projects of the respective country are to be accelerated.

Cooperation between GDR enterprises and Austrian firms in third markets, particularly in the construction of chemical and metallurgical plants, the working of opencast lignite mines and the building of power stations, was discussed in detail. Both sides plan to extend this cooperation to other enterprises.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND EDITORIAL LAUDS TIES WITH ETHIOPIA

LD022140Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0514 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Today's leading article in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND underlines the stable foundation of the GDR's friendship with Ethiopia. "A new significant step was taken this week to strengthen the close friendship, fruitful cooperation and anti-imperialist solidarity between the GDR and socialist Ethiopia still further. The declaration on the principles of friendship and cooperation signed by Erich Honecker and Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam in Berlin on Wednesday is a stable foundation for the deepening of the relations between the two states and peoples.

It provides strong impulses for their bilateral and international cooperation. At the same time this strengthens the unity of action and solidarity between the entire socialist community and all anti-imperialist and anticolonialist states and forces," the leading article says. The paper emphasizes that Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam, in their discussion of the international situation noted "concurrent positions on all fundamental questions."

"Mengistu Haile Mariam's friendship visit to our republic marked the high point in the positive development of the relations between our two countries so far." The paper stresses the desire expressed in the declaration to develop cooperation in the political and economic spheres, in trade, science and technology, and the cultural fields, and continues, "the signing of the protocol on future economic cooperation also underscored the importance of stable long-term relations in this sphere." With reference to the feelings of cordiality and respect for the representative of revolutionary Ethiopia the paper emphasises "that this attitude of solidarity stemming from the principles of proletarian internationalism...is both national policy and the concern of all people." At all encounters in the GDR "it became clear that friendship and anti-imperialist ties with socialist Ethiopia have a strong and broad base in our country. There was no doubt that the implementation of the declaration and the communique for the continued deepening of friendship and cooperation has the support and active cooperation of millions in our republic.

PAPERS APPLAUD BORDER AGREEMENT WITH FRG

ID011020Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0524 GMT 1 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Berlin--The special importance of the government protocol signed by the GDR and FRG last Wednesday is underlined in a NEUES DEUTSCHLAND commentary today under the headline "A Contribution to Peace and Security in Europe." The commentary notes: "This government protocol is in accordance with the principle that relations between sovereign states come under international law. Yes, it even has the character of an intrastate treaty under international law. For the first time in the history of GDR-FRG relations, this protocol marks out the state border between the two countries to a length of about 1,300 kilometers." The commentary continues: "The signing and implementation of the government agreement on the demarcation of the state border is a considerable contribution to fulfilling the tasks laid down in the basic treaty between the GDR and FRG regarding the border matter between the two states. The stipulations between the two states, and the obligation to settle any questions which arise in relation to this border in the manner usual between sovereign states--that is, in accordance with international law--are being confirmed by the protocol."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND describes it as important that in regard to further talks on the border areas on which agreement could not be reached "agreement exists to proceed from the practice so far."

The article continues: "It is obvious that the document signed last Wednesday is also receiving great attention outside the two states directly affected. This is the case because the border between the GDR and FRG is at the same time the dividing line between two social systems, between socialism and capitalism, between the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO. The safeguarding of the inviolability of this frontier in particular is therefore of special importance for peace and detente in Europe." NEUES DEUTSCHLAND says that the protocol "corresponds to the principles and the spirit of the Helsinki Final Acts. In signing the protocol, the GDR Government proceeded from the fundamental position on the policy of detente outlined by Erich Honecker at the eighth meeting of the SED Central Committee."

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee confirmed there the GDR's firm determination to further continue along the road taken in Helsinki on the reduction of confrontation between states with different social systems.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues: "The latest agreement, as well as also the recent settlements and agreements reached with the FRG Government on traffic and other questions indicate that the unalterable differences between the socialist GDR and capitalist FRG need not be an obstacle to the development of normal relations." It is important to proceed from the existence of two sovereign German states, independent of each other, as already anchored under international law, and to take account of the existing reality. A lot can be settled sensibly if the necessary atmosphere is present and if both sides adhere to the principles agreed to in the basic treaty between both states. With the strict adherence to these principles of international law--sovereignty, equal rights, inviolability of the borders, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage--progress on the road toward the normalization of relations is possible. We are in favor of further developing relations between the GDR and FRG, as well as with the other capitalist states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence." This serves peace and detente in Europe.

A BERLINER ZEITUNG commentary on the same topic notes: "The protocol has the character of a treaty under international law between two sovereign states. This takes account the internationally valid principle according to which intrastate relations come under international law." The paper stresses: "The GDR is prepared to develop its relations with the FRG as with all other capitalist states on the basis of peaceful coexistence. Regard for sovereignty, equal rights, the inviolability of the borders and noninterference make further progress possible. All the peoples of Europe will win in this, because such relations strengthen peace."

JUNGE WELT says that with the protocol "a considerable step has been taken toward realizing the tasks contained in the basic border treaty and giving additional life to this agreement." The paper adds that such sensible settlements "serve both sides, and give fresh impulses to a policy of peace and detente in Europe."

BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY GOODS FOR ZIMBABWE--GDR Ambassador Gerhard Stein handed another solidarity goods shipment to the African Peoples' Union of Zimbabwe (ZAPU) in the Zambian capital. The aid shipment, which chiefly consists of foodstuffs, was financed from donations of the population. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Nov 78 p 2 AU]

SOLIDARITY AID TO ETHIOPIA--GDR citizens have aided socialist Ethiopia with solidarity goods valued at some M30 million since January 1977. Kurt Krueger, general secretary of the GDR solidarity committee, told ADN that thanks to the vast solidarity contributions, particularly of the FDGB members, the committee has been able to dispatch 12 ship loads and sevel special Interflug planes with medicines, foodstuffs, outerwear, footwear, fabrics and sewing machines and teaching appliances to the Ethiopian people. The young citizens from Africa, Asia and Latin America, who are being trained in medical professions at the Dorothea Erxleben medical professional school in Quedlinburg this year, also include representatives from socialist Ethiopia. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Nov 78 p 3 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

JN011121Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Dec 78 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, met in Budapest this morning with Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, and discussed with him developments in the Middle East as well as other international issues. They also discussed bilateral relations.

Visits Telephone Factory

LD012124Y Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 1 Dec, MTI--Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic,who is currently on an official visit in Hungary, Friday went to see the Budapest Beloiannis Telecommunications factory. He was accompanied by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and by Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister.

General Manager Gabor Iklody informed the guests about the activity of the factory of long past, about its production structure and its products which reach several countries of the world. He mentioned also the pleasing fact that at the time of the Syrian president's visit to Hungary the factory's business contacts with Syrian partners were looking back on a past of two decades and the experiences of these past twenty years were very good. The factory permanently inform their Syrian partners about their latest developments and new products: in the summer of the current year they staged an exhibition of their electronic products in Damascus and received many additional orders in its wake. In the past years many Syrian experts had been trained in the Beloiannis factory, and several Beloiannis experts had been instructing young skilled workers in Damascus for longer periods. As a token of closer cooperation, the factory submitted to competent authorities in Syria a proposal concerning the establishment of a telephone exchange assembling plant. The factory has prepared for satisfying demands for telecommunications devices from Syria, and is ready to take part in setting up a reliable telpehone network there. After the general manager's speech Hafiz al-Asad put questions on the division of the factory's production accounting for 350,000 lines a year, on the percentage of exports, on the differences between the rotary, crossbar and electronic systems, and on advantages of modernization. Subsequently the guests viewed in operation the electronic subcentre-system, which has been made in international cooperation and is the fruit of the factory's own development activity. The system can perform all the jobs required in telephone exchange techniques, needs less space and operates with better parameters. The guests also saw the process of production of the crossbar exchanges. Hafiz al-Asad spoke with approval of what he had seen in the factory.

Meets Arab Ambassadors

JN012003Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Dec 78 JN

[Text] His excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1800 today in the guest palace the Arab ambassadors accredited to the Hungarian People's Republic, who had come to welcome the president.

His excellency the president spoke to them about recent developments in the Arab area and about the results of the ninth Arab summit conference. He affirmed the Arab nation's determination to strengthen its steadfastness and foil the consequences of the Camp David conspiracy.

Final Talks

JN012017Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Dec 78 JN

[Excerpts] Budapest--At 1400 today, the final session of talks was held between the Syrian side headed by President Hafiz al-Asad and the Hungarian side headed by Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

At the session, the two sides reviewed the results of the talks held between them during the Hungarian president's visit and approved the final formula of the talks. The two sides affirmed the consolidation of bilateral relations in the various fields and means to develop these relations. They also discussed the situation in the Middle East and the international situation in general. Viewpoints were in agreement regarding the topics discussed. The amicable atmosphere which prevailed during the first session of talks continued.

Meets Arab Students

JN020705Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 2 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Budapest--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Arab students in Hungary last night. Khaddam briefed the Arab students on the latest developments in the Arab area and Syria's position on current events. Khaddam stressed that Syria has struggled to set up the steadfastness and confrontation front--the front that has played a major role in terminating the collapse in the Arab ranks.

Khaddam said: President Hafiz al-Asad took the initiative by sending a message to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr in an attempt to strengthen this front. In his message, President al-Asad dealt with the serious stage through which the Arab nation is passing and the need to overcome past negative aspects. Khaddam said that the response was positive and the Syrian-Iraqi meeting took place. The present situation was discussed with a responsible spirit and the two sides agreed to forget the past. They also agreed that any move should proceed from the joint national action charter.

Khaddam then spoke about the relations linking the two countries of Syria and Iraq historically and geographically. He pointed out that the two countries constitute a new and solid base for the Arab liberation movement. He stressed that only joint Arab efforts are capable of confronting the plot that is aimed against the Arab nation at present and will be in the future. He said that the Arab struggle against the enemy is pan-Arab and dictates consolidating intrinsic potentials and making every effort to strengthen the confrontation front.

Speaking about the Camp David agreements and their objectives, Khaddam said that they are aimed at dismembering the Arab nation, making Egypt deviate from the arena of confrontation and from the Arab fold, and moving Egypt to the enemy's trench. Khaddam pointed out that abandoning the Palestinian cause would mean the possibility of giving up other causes.

He said that the United States is endeavoring to set up a U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian alliance to liquidate the bases of resistance and the means of confronting U.S. influence.

Speaking about the Baghdad summit conference, Khaddam said that the results of this summit are aimed at strengthening our capability to resist, block the road to the plot and isolate the Egyptian regime. Speaking about the situation in Lebanon, Khaddam said that the events in fraternal Lebanon constitute a part of the plot initiated by As-Sadat by signing the Sinai agreement. He said that Syria has worked and will continue to work with the Lebanese brothers to preserve Lebanon's unity and sovereignty.

Joint Statement Issued

JN022045Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1925 GMT 2 Dec 78 JN

["Text" of the joint statement issued at the conclusion of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Hungary]

[Text] At the invitation of Mr Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and Mr Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, President Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, paid an official, cordial visit to the Hungarian People's Republic from 29 November to 2 December 1978. In an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding, President Hafiz al-Asad, Mr Janos Kadar and Mr Losonczi exchanged information on the internal situations in both countries and reviewed current bilateral relations and the main current international issues.

In reviewing relations between the two countries, the two sides noted that these relations are developing satisfactorily on a wide scale and according to mutual interests. They also noted that the realtions between the Ba'th Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party serve the strong relations of friendship between the Syrian Arab People and the Hungarian people and strengthen their joint struggle against imperialism and its agents.

The two sides pointed out that the joint struggle of the two parties serves social progress in the two countries, the two sides look forward to the promotion of joint party work in accordance with agreements reached between them.

The talks held during the visit show that these relations are good and fruitful and that circumstances are suitable to maintain cooperation between the two countries; therefore, new measures were taken to this effect.

During the visit, a long-term agreement was signed on the principles of industrial, economic, technical and scientific cooperation and on a protocol for the exchange of goods for 1979 and 1980; on a protocol to expand technical and scientific cooperation; and on a program to implement the tourism agreement for the year 1979. The program to implement the health agreement for 1979 and 1980 was also initialed.

The two sides showed great concern over the explosive situation in the Middle East, especially after the recent developments following the signing of the Camp David agreements. The two sides consider that the two agreements will increase the complexity of the situation in the region and create a big obstacle to a permanent and just peace. The two agreements ignore the basic elements of peace, namely, the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the restoration of the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination and to establish their own independent state on their soil.

The two sides agreed that the two Camp David agreements constitute a violation of international legitimacy and a clear disregard for the UN resolutions relating to the Middle East problem. They consider that the United States has played an active role with the aim of realizing a separate reconciliation [sulh] between Egypt and Israel at the expense of Arab rights and in order to use the new tripartite alliance as a means to promote its influence in the Middle East region and on the African Continent.

The two sides condemned the Israeli policy of aggression represented by Israel's insistence on retaining occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its denying by every means the national inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

President al-Asad reviewed the resolutions of the conference of steadfastness and confrontation which ended in Damascus 20-22 September 1978. He also reviewed the joint national action charter between Syria and Baghdad, which was signed in Baghdad on 26 October 1978. President al-Asad also reviewed the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference which convened in Baghdad from 2 to 5 November 1978.

The Hungarian side highly appreciated the results of the aforementioned Damascus and Baghdad conferences. The Hungarian side praised the joint national action charter between Syria and Iraq aimed at strengthening and cementing joint action. The Hungarian side expressed its great and special appreciation for the role Syria is playing and its efforts to strengthen Arab solidarity, to confront imperialist plots in the Middle East and to oppose the detrimental effects of the unilateral policy.

The two sides reviewed the situation in Lebanon. They expressed their concern over attempts by certain cliques that are cooperating with Israel and seeking to increase tension with the aim of destroying the state of Lebanon and liquidating Palestinian resistance. They condemned Israel's intervention in various parts of Lebanon.

The two sides agreed that detente is vitally important to all world countries. They pointed out that there is a strong presence that seeks to increase tension in the world to hamper the process of detente by pursuing the policy of arms race and development of destructive weapons. The two sides stressed the need to strengthen detente by taking effective disarmament measures. The two sides believe that the convening of the international conference of disarmament will contribute effectively to achieving detente.

The two sides highly appreciated the aims and principles of the CSCE final document. They particularly stressed that European security is linked to security in the Mediterranean, which can only be achieved by finding a permanent and just solution to the Middle East question on the basis of the UN resolutions.

The two sides stressed the need to eliminate once and for all all remnants of colonization and racial discrimination. They declared their countries' support for the just struggle being waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa to eliminate racial discrimination and apartheid and to obtain their freedom and national independence. They condemned imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the African countries.

The two sides denounced the existing reactionary alliance between the South African regime and Israel against the struggle of the African people and Arab people for liberation.

The two sides highly appreciated the role and activities of the nonalined countries to find solutions to current international issues in the interest of world peace and security.

The Hungarian side expressed its high appreciation for Syria's role as a member of the coordination office of the nonalined countries. The two sides stressed that all people have the right to use their natural resources and to struggle to eliminate all forms of unequal international economic relations. The two sides stressed the need to continue efforts for establishment of a new economic order based on just foundations that will end the control of monopolies and multinational companies and their exploitation and achieve prosperity and equality for all peoples.

The two sides agreed that the issues they discussed show that their views are identical or very similar and that the visit of Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, was intended to strengthen the joint bonds between the two countries and to strengthen bilateral friendship and cooperation. The visit has opened new horizons for developing relations and strengthening the unity of world progressive forces in their struggle against imperialism. Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, was received in Hungary with a spirit of strong friendship and genuine amity. President Asad expressed his deep thanks for the hospitality accorded him, his wife and the delegation accompanying him. President al-Asad extended an invitation to Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and to Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, to pay an official and friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Delegation Departs

LD021120Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] The Syrian delegation headed by President Hafiz al-Asad, which has been on an official, friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi, left Budapest shortly before the start of our program. Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, were at Ferihegy Airport to see the Syrian guests off.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

Arrives, Greeted

LD031204Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] The head of state and government of socialist Ethiopia has arrived in our capital. Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, and his entourage were received at Ferihegy Airport by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

Talks Begin

LD032111Y Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 3 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 3 Dec, TASS--Official Hungarian-Ethiopian talks began here today between the President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic Pal Losonczi and the Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam, who arrived in the HPR for an official friendly visit.

During the talks, which are proceeding in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the sides informed each other on the situation in their countries, exchanged views about opportunities for developing bilateral economic relations, examined topical international issues: The Hungarian-Ethiopian talks, the MTI agency reports, are characterised by complete unanimity of views.

LEADERS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH LAOS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD021924Y Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 1 Dec, MTI--On the occasion of the third anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, and Antal Apro, speaker of the Hungarian parliament, sent their congratulations to the Laotian leaders.

"Our party and people look with sincere appreciation and esteem upon the achievements scored by the people of Laos, under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, in the revolutionary transformation of the society and the strengthening of people's power. We highly appreciate and support the internationalist activity of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, which is aimed at promoting its relations with the fraternal socialist countries, the defence of the peace of the region of Indochina and of the independence of the countries there, and their sovereignty, and to strengthen the anti-imperialist unity of the peoples of Indochina.

"As in the past so in the future, the Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people are in solidarity with the just fight of the people of Laos and support their work of building the country," says the telegram of the Hungarian leaders.

ACZEL-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD030444Y Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 2 Dec, MTI--Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers, led a delegation on Saturday to Moscow for the 15th session of the Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental cultural committee of cooperation, for which he is acting as president of the Hungarian section. Members of the delegation are: Mihaly Kornidesz, department chief of the HSWP Central Committee; Imre Pozgay, minister of culture; Sandor Boros, deputy minister of culture; Andras Knopp, deputy minister of education; and Sandor Demeter, vice-president of the institute for cultural relations, secretary of the Hungarian section.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN CP DELEGATION LEAVES--Budapest, 1 Dec, MTI--Led by Armelino Milani, member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, and invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a delegation of the Italian Communist Party was visiting Hungary 24 November-1 December. The delegation was studying the organizational and mass-political activity of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD]

GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ ATTEND MINERS' DAY GALA IN ZABRZE

LD022236Y Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, PAP, 2 Dec--A gala meeting marking the celebrations of the miners' day was held in Zabrze today with PUWP CC first secretary Edward Gierek, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and members of Poland's supreme authorities participating.

Delegations of crews from all mining regions of Poland have arrived in Zabrze; miners of lignite, copper, zinc, lead, sulphur, salt, oil and gas.

Minister of Mining Wlodzimierz Lejczak presented a report on high effects of this year's work of crews of all branches of Polish mining industry. Development of production was accompanied by the process of modernization of the existing mines and work on the construction of five new mines, chiefly of coking coal in the upper Silesian region. The stage has been also set this year for the extraction of coal deposits in the Lublin area.

The minister stressed that Polish mining owed its intensive development in the last few years to the policy of the state and personal commitment of the PUWP CC first secretary Edward Gierek.

Minister Lejczak assured that all Polish crews were prepared to the realization of next year's tasks which set the production target at 200.4 million tons of coal which is 8 million tons more than this year.

Next, the meeting was addressed by PUWP CC first secretary Edward Gierek.

Gierek's Address

LD022354Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1555 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee at a miners' day celebration in Zabrze, Poland on 2 December--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, miners, esteemed audience:

First of all I would like to convey to you and through you to all miners, the most cordial greetings and best wishes of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front and the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ]. [applause]

Please accept the gratitude and esteem of the entire nation for your great, everyday toil; for your imposing achievements in the extraction of hard and brown coal, ores of copper, zinc and lead, salt, sulphur and other raw materials and minerals.

The Polish miners proudly continue and develop the noble traditions of mining, serving the country with all their forces. Your active, committed attitude, patriotism and loyalty to class ideals is an unfailing compass and mainstay of our party's policy. Let me express my great esteem for you and my personal satisfaction at my belonging to the mining vocation. [applause]

Also, I would like to thank you for your response to the appeal to mark with deeds the 35th anniversary of People's Poland which I addressed to the entire nation 1 month ago from the Sejm rostrum. I know that due to tense tasks of the mining industry it is not easy to afford an additional effort, but I was confident that as always you would be the first to do your utmost. [applause]

I remember, dear comrades, that period preceding the unification of the Polish Workers Party with the Polish Socialist Party here in Silesia 30 years ago. On 26 October, 1948, at a mass meeting in the Zabrze-Wschod colliery the miners pledged to fulfill the year's plan by 30 October. As you know, comrades, it was not an easy affair. It demanded an increase in the daily extraction of coal in that colliery by one third.

The pledge was fulfilled ahead of schedule. Work forces from other mines, steelworks and factories, the whole of the working class of Poland followed the example of the Zabrze-Wschod mine's workforce. All those who treasure the good of the fatherland will follow us--I am convinced of this--today, the day that marks the deed to honor People's Poland's 35th anniversary. [applause]

We embarked, less than 8 years ago, on a comprehensive development program, thinking of the fatherland and of building a better life for Poles. We have achieved much in implementing it. Gradually we are solving problems of vital significance for the people.

However, alongside the successes, we have had a share of failures. Apart from unpropitious factors, we encountered obstacles which were frequently beyond our control. The last few years in particular, have witnessed a worsening of the internal and external conditions for development. As you are all aware, competition in the foreign markets has become more fierce; possibilities for purchasing the essential raw materials for our industry have diminished.

At home, due to various causes, some fields of the economy are lagging behind. Production of goods for the market still fails to keep pace with the fast growing demands and incomes of the population. Fulfillment of housing construction tasks is in some regions behind schedule. This creates certain tensions and difficulties which effect us all daily.

Dear comrades, we are embarking on steps which are essential for accelerating the development of those branches of the economy which slow down progress in other branches. Among others, this is reflected in the draft plan for the next year. However, time is needed before we can catch up and before the huge investment effort made during the current 10 year period bears fruit. This requires of the whole population an enhanced discipline, better organized and more productive and solid work; this requires understanding, persistence and trust; it requires a sense of responsibility for the country. [applause]

An improvement in economic management becomes a foremost task in the present conditions. This concerns issues tied up with saving time, materials and energy, it concerns (?a lowering of one's own costs) and an adaptation of output to social requirements as far as the range and quality aspects are concerned.

It is precisely on those matters that we laid particular stress when we appealed to workforces for pledges marking the 30th anniversary of People's Poland.

The mining industry, and in particular that of coal mining, is among those which contribute priceless help to the country with any increase of extraction--thus helping the state to better satisfy the needs of the society, as well as increasing production in other branches of industry, and export production.

The mining industry is and will remain one of the most important supports of the development of our economy. [applause] It is the more so since the shortage of raw materials is felt ever more in the world. Therefore your work, dear comrade miners, your initiatives and deeds are of such a tremendous and priceless importance for the country.

We have earmarked, and I would like to assure you comrades that we shall continue to earmark ever greater means for the mining of coal, copper, sulphur, zinc, lead, salt and other minerals. We are building new mines in the Rybnik coal basin, and in the Oistula region. The work in the new Lublin coal basin is well advanced. We developed the copper basin and we shall continue to develop it. We have powerful potential in the machine and machine tool industry as well as in mining equipment-- about which Comrade Minister Lejczak has spoken before me. We have a modern system for the training of cadres and for the scientific and research back-up of mining.

The mining services are playing an ever greater role in our cooperation abroad.

Our mining industry--and we are proud of it--is among the first in the world. Modern technology--Polish in greater part--efficiently suports the efforts of work forces. This is illustrated by the daily extraction of 6,000 tons by the Longwall combine of the Pokoj colliery, as I am told. This is not once only, but everyday for more than 2 months. It is also illustrated by the imposing results achieved in driving drifts in the Katowice and the general Zawadzki collieries.

There are among you here, among all of us, experienced and meritorious miners who remember that as recently as the beginning of the fifties production in the region of 6,000 tons per day had been achieved only by very few collieries and only by a colliery as a whole.

Modern machines and appliances must be assisted by progress in management and leadership, as well as by an improvement in the selection of teams in all production processes so that a further simplification of the hard work of miners and increased safety becomes possible. The living and working conditions of the Polish miners are a matter of constant concern for the party and state leadership. The Katowice Voivodship party committee and voivodship committees in those regions of the country where mines are situated are concerned about it. The safety service, the miners' union, Ministry of Mining and other ministries are also concerned about living standards. In this regard, our requirements from the managements of amalgamations and mines are very high. As in the past we shall continue to lavish our attention and care on your useful and difficult work. [applause]

As Comrade Lejczak just said, a new four brigade system of work in mines is being introduced at present. Insuring the efficient introduction of this system to the coal industry as a whole is one of the important tasks of the government because we believe that the miners who, despite their difficult work, often undertake additional efforts in order to help the country, fully deserve to get more free time to restore their energy, develop their family life and benefit by cultural activities.

Likewise, all possibilities must be utilized to fully implement the Housing Construction Plan, the construction of social and recreational amenities as well as health service units. Bearing in mind the improvement in miners' living conditions it was proposed by the Ministry of Mining to set up, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, an autonomous institute of work safety in mining; an institution dealing with miners' health protection and restoration of their energy. This is a completely correct proposal and it should be implemented as soon as possible by the ministries and trade unions concerned.

Dear comrades, dear brother miners, it is always with great joy that I find myself among you. Each time I rejoice with you in the changes occuring in Silesia and in the basin. In reference to the recent 60th anniversary of the recovery of independence by our nation, I would like to share with you this reflection: This land which has always been the mainstay of the Polish nation has passed through various historic events; its riches have served the German occupiers for centuries.

When attempts were made in international dealings after World War I to tear it away from Poland, the Silesian people three times confirmed their unity with the Polish fatherland through their uprisings and selfless sacrifice. It was argued then that we Poles are not capable to use and manage the riches of the Silesian land.

Today's state of Silesia and the basin, the achievements of its miners show the fallaciousness of this assessment, but to achieve this the Polish people had to take the power into their own hands. The period of the 20 years between the wars was one of misery and unemployment in Silesia, bereft of a part of its territory. Emigration was necessary to seek work and bread. The policy of bourgeois governments, limited from the class point of view, condemned our country to isolation and defeat. This was our party, the party of the working class, which lead the nation on the only correct road, ensured its participation in [word indistinct] victory, built a secure basis of economic development, founded the integrity of state and security of its frontiers on friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. [applause]

In the new, just political structure the talents and values of our nation have developed. The skills and labor of Poles transformed our socialist fatherland into a strong and modern state, enjoying international esteem, and having a durable basis for further successful development. The patriotic people of Silesia and the basin greatly contributed to this achievement; this is thanks to your selfless toil. [applause]

Dear comrades, the resolutions of the sixth and seventh congresses of our party mapped out a daring and ambitious program of building Poland's strength and the prosperity of Poles. We shall consistently proceed on this road, overcoming any difficulties, developing the country, improving the living conditions of our population.

The miners have learned by their own experience of everyday struggle against the unyielding mother nature how much courage, strong will and character, stubbornness and endurance is needed to achieve ambitious goals. I am confident that we Poles have enough courage, obstinacy and tenacity to continue the undertaken work notwithstanding difficulties and impediments. [applause]

I would like to assure you, dear comrades, that our party and its Central Committee, the people's power, will continue to do everything possible in order to develop Polish mining, thus benefiting the whole nation, in order to strengthen its leading position in the world and to improve your living and working conditions.

Knowing you, I am convinced that you will not spare efforts to serve the country in the best way possible. [applause] I wish you, dear comrades, on the occasion of the mining day, successes in work and at your homes; I wish happiness to your mothers, wives and your children. To you miners who are merited veterans of the mining toil, I wish good health and many beautiful years of life. To the mining youth I hope that you follow in the footsteps of your fathers and cultivate the beautiful traditions of the mining profession--the profession of bold, hardworking and courageous people who are devoted to their fatherland.

Let us also greet together all those whose work helps the miners to perform their everyday tasks: The railwaymen and transport workers, workers of the factories which produce machines and mining equipment, scientific workers who are attached to mining, and the mining health employees.

Dear comrades, (?once again) to conclude, to you, and through you to all the Polish miners, I express the most sincere thanks for your efforts, past and present, which are needed to implement your tasks, for all that you have done and for all that you will continue to do, in your efforts for the fatherland and the Polish nation.

Long live our socialist fatherland, the people's Poland; long live the mining profession. [long applause]

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1615 GMT reports that attendants at the meeting at which Gierek spoke included Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the Politburo, alternate members of the Politburo, Central Committee secretaries, government members--Edward Babiuch, Zdzislaw Grudzien, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Wladyslaw Lukaszewicz, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Alojzy Karkoszka and Tadeus Pyka; first secretaries of party committees from voivodships where mining industry exists--Stanislaw Cieslik, Stanislaw Giosek, Jerzy Grochmalicki and Wladyslaw Kruk; and Ivan Korchma, the USSR's consul in Krakow]

Jaroszewicz' Address

LD022256Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Speech by Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz at a miners' day celebration in Zabrze, Poland, on 2 December--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades brother miners, it has now become traditional on the eve of your day--which is solemnly celebrated throughout Poland--to decorate with high state awards the most outstanding workers of coal, copper, zinc, oil, gas and ore, and other minerals; to decorate miners, technicians and engineers, as well as members of leading mine collectives, amalgamations, scientific and technological establishments; party, union and youth activists.

Decorations are awarded to mothers who brought up three or more sons to the work in mining. They thus shaped their sons' mentality and character in the spirit of love for the fatherland, respect for the job and for the civic duties--these awards are also an expression of our respect for our great mining family.

I am pleased to see that our ceremony has gathered us in this beautiful hall in such vast numbers. Allow me, on behalf of the party Central Committee Politburo, the Council of State and the government of the People's Republic of Poland, and personally on behalf of Comrade Edward Gierek, to convey to those decorated, and to all people of the mining professions--the leading section of the Polish working class--the most sincere greetings and expressions of esteem and respect. [applause]

This attitude is shared by the whole community--you work, after all, in the most important section of the economy; on the main front of the construction of socialism. Your mining toil, its fruits, which become more and more abundant each year and more and more splendid, are of national importance and scale and they serve Poland well and are its pride and the source of its strength.

The coal is needed by Poland. The dynamic development of the country, of all sectors of the economy and the increasing needs of the population make it necessary to produce more and more of it. That is why the tasks set for mining in the resolutions of the seventh party congress are so high and so difficult. They are, however, realistic and above all necessary if one takes into consideration that our development is taking place in ever increasing [words indistinct] conditions and it is becoming more and more difficult to obtain fuels and other goods on the international markets.

Also, it is becoming more and more expensive to pay for the essential raw materials and machines and grain so important to our country. In this situation, to continue the adopted strategy, to develop and further modernize the economy, to lead an active social policy and increase the standard of living of the nation means, when translated into practical measures, to adapt one's action better to the objective determinants, to increase the social efficiency and productivity in every economic field and at every individual work bench, without exceptions.

Our determined will to maintain and achieve the main social aims, which prejudge the quality of living of the working people, has found its reflection in the recently adopted draft national socioeconomic plan for the coming year, which has now been submitted to the Sejm.

We assumed right from the start that in implementing the tasks for 1979 and the successful balance of the whole 5 year period, the mining industry is to play the major role. We are sure we will not be disappointed, that by your attitude you will give additional proof of your political and civic maturity, thus manifesting in the best possible way, as it is already expressed by deeds, your sincere bond with the party, with its Central Committee and with our socialist fatherland. [applause]

A call recently originated from the Silesian district and from the basin--from your working region--for the deed [words indistinct] celebrate the 35th anniversary of People's Poland.

This is a respected sign of the mature understanding of the sense and moral demands of contemporary patriotism. This is a demonstration of how one should utilize the already created potential for the common good; how to make human initiatives and energies socially useful [words indistinct] through solid, thoughtful and well-organized work.

Glory to you for this! [applause]

I sincerely greet you, dear comrades and friends, on behalf of Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, on behalf of the members of the Politburo of the Secretariat of the Central Committee and the government, on the eve of miner's day please accept warm thanks for your selfless, fruitful mining toil. Today you are being thanked and you are being greeted, for light and warmth, for your significant contribution to the construction of socialist Poland, by all Polish families, and above all, for our dearest treasure--our Polish children. [applause]

We wish you, your families, your mothers and wives health, further numerous successes in work and in life; we wish you happiness and prosperity. Long live and flourish our beloved People's Republic of Poland, long live the mining profession! [applause]

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION 1 DEC

LD012310Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] At its session today the government Presidium examined a report on the official visit paid by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz to Japan and its results. It was affirmed that the talks held during the visit and the agreements signed would contribute to the further development of Polish-Japanese relations, particularly in economic cooperation and trade.

The government Presidium then examined a report of the Polish Committee for Standarization and Measures on the implementation of ministerial programs for the improvement of the quality and modernization of production. These programs had been mapped out by all economic ministries. The activity intended to improve the quality of production, services and construction work is based on these programs. Slightly better results have been achieved this year as compared with the proceeding years. This is illustrated by the increased sales of goods awarded the state quality marks. The wastage caused by complaints and returned goods has diminished. The government Presidium positively assessed the progress in this field, but pointed out that further improvement in this important domain is necessary in all ministries. Therefore greater tasks were assigned to the ministries in the government program for the next year. The improvement of quality in the building industry will be facilitated by greater control of received building materials, by raising the standards of finishing work, and by the introduction of a new system of assessing the quality of buildings by committees. The improvement of the quality of services must also be ensured in accordance with the ever growing requirements.

The government Presidium then examined the draft amendments to the decree of the Council of Ministers of 1973 on contracts of sales and supplies concluded between units of the state economy. It was stated that the new regulations on concluding and implementing contracts should stimulate the producers and trade enterprises to pay greater attention to the rythmic and punctual supply of goods, as well as to their good quality. The organizational function of economic contracts must be strengthened in trade exchanges; this particularly concerns the deals concluded for several years.

The government Presidium made a decision on preparing and beginning production of automated lines of production in order to improve the meat processing industry. It was decided to begin the necessary work at four plants of this industry this year, and prepare investment programs for further plants for 1979.

WARSAW TV CITES CEAUSESCU'S 1 DECEMBER SPEECH

LD012118Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A joint solemn session of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, the country's Socialist Unity Front National Council, and the Grand National Assembly has been held in Bucharest. It was attended by the highest party and state leaders, including Nicolae Ceausescu. In a speech made at the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu referred to events which took place 60 years ago and described in detail processes which led to the formation of an independent state on the present territory of Romania. A new chapter in its present history began. The speaker devoted a great deal of attention to the struggle of Romania's communists and the progressive forces of Romania during the period between the wars, and the struggle of the Romanian people against fascism in the years proceeding the war and during World War II. He described in detail the country's social development and Romania's activity in the international arena. Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that Romania was conducting a steadfast policy for the cause of detente, security and peace; was developing cooperation with the socialist countries, and solidarity with the developing countries in the struggle for a new international economic order.

Referring to the recent meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, which was held in Moscow, the speaker expressed support for the declaration adopted there. He stated that it contained clear aims in the struggle for peace and detente and said that Romania would do everything for its realization.

Nicolae Ceausescu once again confirmed Romania's stand in the affairs of the alliance of the socialist countries, declaring that the Socialist Republic of Romania was determined to adhere to its obligations ensuing from its membership in the Warsaw Pact. Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need for decisive action for the cause of disarmament and the limitation of arms; proposing, among other things, a reduction of military expenditures by the European states. He also stressed the great importance of the cause of detente in the SALT II talks.

WEEKLIES PRAISE WARSAW PACT MOSCOW DECLARATION

LD32258Y Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 3 Dec 78 LD

[From the press review: PERSPEKTYWY, PRAWO I ZYCIE on Warsaw Pact Moscow Declaration]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec, PAP--In a commentary by Andrezej Zychowich entitled "New Initiative for Peace" the Warsaw weekly PERSPEKTYWY writes:

A Moscow declaration of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization gives a realistic analysis of the world situation, not concealing the dangers yet to be encountered, but the conclusions drawn from the analysis serve the mapping out of a programme ensuring a peaceful and long-term development of international relations with an eye, as the declaration puts it, to the 21st century.

From the point of view of today's politics it is too remote a time for all present forecasts to prove infalliable, but only on the surface. The world is now at the turning point and if the decisions of today on such a key issue as disarmament lack boldness and heart they may influence deeply the fate of future generations. All realise that without the checking of the arms race the process of detente will be unsteady and the prospects for European stability grim. The time is ripe enough to have the balance of fear to be replaced by a balance based on a gradual reduction of military tension, that is to say on the reduction of armaments, especially the nuclear ones, states the PERSPEKTYWY commentator.

PERSPEKTYWY goes on:

It is not without reason that in their Moscow declaration, the Warsaw Treaty states stress the importance of the SALT Two Negotiations. Not only the negotiations would diminish the danger of a nuclear war but would also create a better international atmosphere and pave the way for other agreements.

To build up international confidence, the states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization put forth a whole set of agreements. Especially underlined is the responsibility of five powers, permanent members of the U.N. Security Council--the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain, France and China--to maintain international peace and security. Hence, from that fact stems a postulate that these states should initiate disarmament measures in their own bailiwick. It is indispensable first of all to start negotiations on the liquidation of nuclear weapons and reduce those countries' military budgets for the next three years.

Disarmament is a crucial issue in the appeal, which contains a broad programme on the improvement of international relations. Progress in that field is not only indispensable but also feasible. Such are the conclusions stemming from the document signed in Moscow, states PERSPEKTYWY.

The weekly PRAWO I ZYCIE writes about the East's and West's attitude towards peace and disarmament:

The NATO June summit recommended the intensification of the arms race. SALT Two negotiations have been made in the U.S. an object of internal political strife as if the aim in view was the election of this or that candidate for a mayor or governor. Since spring the Western side has not found time enough to formulate a constructive answer to proposals of the Warsaw Treaty countries concerning the limitation and reduction of armaments in central Europe. For five years no progress has been made in the Vienna negotiations. Under the circumstances the resolutions of the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty must be seen as particularly significant.

The evaluation of the international situation and proposals formulated in the session's final declaration bring a spirit of optimism by pointing to concrete means of ensuring peace and strengthening the spirit of detente in international relations.

One of the most effective and practical ways leading to the halting of the arms race is the reduction of military budgets, mainly of the states with the greatest economic-military potentials, goes on PRAWO I ZYCIE which also discusses further proposals contained in the declaration of the Moscow session. In conclusion the paper writes:

This matter-of-fact peace appeal differs strikingly from the cold-war coolness emanating from NATO declarations. This is a deeply humanistic voice of reason, good will and readiness to act for the benefit of peace, the voice which contrasts a socialist vision of building a world free from the threat of a holocaust with dangerous and irresponsible trends in the West of sharpening the policy of confrontation. This voice ought to be upheld in the interest of entire humanity.

WOJTASZEK VISITS INDONESIA, HOLDS TALKS

LD032238Y Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 3 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Dec, PAP--by PAP special correspondent Bogdan Moszkiewicz--Having ended his official visit to Australia the Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek arrived in the capital of Indonesia, Jakarta, where he met with the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mochtar Kusumaatmadja. On behalf of the Indonesian Government Minister Kusumaatmadja expressed joy at the visit by the Polish guest and confirmed that the development of relations between both countries was favourable. He added that Polish-Indonesian relations expressed the desire of the Polish Government to further extend the cooperation between Poland and Indonesia. He said that the visit by the Polish minister made it possible to exchange views and jointly (?examine) the possibilities of the further development of mutual relations.

In return, the Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek said that Poland firmly supported Indonesia's stance on the international arena. Poland, he stressed, views the complementation of political detente with military one as one of the most vital problems of our times. Poland speaks firmly against the arms race. Numerous initiatives taken by Indonesia on the U.N. forum as well as those taken in favour of the movement of non-aligned countries and consolidation of security and stabilization in Southeast Asia have always won recognition in Poland. With Indonesia as well as with other countries of that region, continued Wojtaszek, Poland continues to further extend relations, tighten political contacts and develop mutually advantageous cooperation. Minister Emil Wojtaszek assured that the Polish side would keep on striving to further develop those relations.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESS ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF ROMANIAN UNIFICATION

AU0109402Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0706 GMT 1 Dec 78 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the December 1 solemn session of the RCP Central Committee, Grand National Assembly and the Socialist Unity Front National Council marking the 60th anniversary of Romania's unification --live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, at this joint solemn session of the RCP Central Committee, the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF] we are celebrating--together with all the people--the 60th anniversary of Romania's unification, the establishment of the national united Romanian state. That event marked a crucial point for our fatherland's fate, as it opened up brilliant prospects for Romania's independent future. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of this jubilee, please permit me to convey to you, to all our people, cordial greetings, warm congratulations and best wishes, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and on my own behalf. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

On the anniversary of this historic event, our thoughts go back with gratitude to all those who, in the course of centuries, devoted their life to this ideal; we pay ardent homage to the masses and to the progressive militants who were the actual founders of the national united Romanian state. [applause]

The 1919 unification was an act that met the objective requirements and laws of social development, based on fundamental realitities, such as that of common origin and language, the identity of interests and aspirations of all the people who wanted to live in one country. The Romanians had lived for centuries in different state-groups. However, despite this division, the idea of unity and of belonging to the same people was kept alive in their awareness. Although short-lived, the unification of the Romanian state with Moldavia and Transylvania in one state, under the glorious reign of Michael the Brave, became a symbol and encouragement to unrelenting struggle for unity and national independence for all successive generations. The idea of national unity was the chief propelling force of all Romanian social movements in modern history. National unity was also one of the major goals of the 1848 revolution in all three Romanian principalities.

We, the Romanians, said Nicolae Balcescu in 1849, shall never be strong unless we are united in a single political body. Let us concentrate all our strength and will in a single people, in a single will. A decisive moment along the path of the national united Romanian state was Moldavia's unification with the Romanian state on 24 February 1859, when the bases of the modern Romanian state--Romania--were laid down. After hard struggles and great sacrifices, our people won Romania's state independence in the 1877 war. [applause]

Due to historical circumstances, the territory in which the Romanians lived was also settled by other nationalities too, in the course of the centuries. In their turn, the Romanian population also settled in the territory of neighboring countries. A special situation was created in Transylvania, where the Romanians, who were always in the great majority, lived for a long time under foreign domination.

History shows that the Romanians of Transylvania never came to terms with this reality; again and again they struggled for their sacred right to a free and independent life.

In time, a rich tradition of fraternal coexistence and joint struggle for social and national freedom developed between Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities. The ruling classes--regardless of nationality--always sought to sow discord among the working people of the various nationalities, so as to better exploit and oppress them. The Habsburg Empire, which ruled Transylvania and other foreign territories, consistently promoted the well-known policy of "dividere impera" in the hope of stifling the aspirations of the oppressed peoples.

However, as Engels showed in January 1848, the Habsburg Empire was a motley complex, the result of inheritance and theft, an organized confusion of 10 languages and 10 nations. In his turn, Karl Marx said that the Habsburg Empire was an incurably sick man that a daring revolution was staring in the face.

The Romanian people of Transylvania, together with the masses belonging to the other nationalities, repeatedly opposed foreign domination in order to eliminate national and social injustice. History marks truly memorable moments, such as the revolt led by Gheorghe Doja, in which Romanian, Hungarian, German and other peasants took part; the Bobilna revolt; the Szeklers' revolt, also joined by Romanian peasants; the great peasant revolt of the 18th century led by Horia, Closca and Crisan, and many other national and social movements. The Romanian, Hungarian and German masses of Transylvania also struggled together, more than once, led by great Romanian rulers such as Mircea the Old, Iancu of Hunedoara, Stefan the Great, Vlad the Imparler, Petru Rares, Michael the Brave, and others.

A huge upsurge was recorded by the social and national liberation struggle in Transylvania as well as in all Romanian principalities during the 1848 bourgois-democratic revolution. Unfortunately, since certain Romanian and Hungarian revolutionaries did not understand the imperative need to unite in a single common front in the struggle against the Habsburg Empire, the revolution was eventually crushed by the army of the Viennese empire supported by the troops of the Tsar's empire. With the purpose of creating animosity between Romanians and Hungarians and setting them at loggerheads with each other, the Habsburg imperial army resorted to various diversionary schemes. In this respect, it came up with the dual pact, which led to the creation of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, thus coopting the Hungarian exploiting classes in the domination of the huge foreign population held under oppression within the borders of this prison of peoples.

With the creation of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Transylvania, which for over 300 years had been an autonomous principality, was incorporated into Hungary. This act made the situation of the Romanians more difficult, it accentuated their lack of rights, but it also the struggle of all the oppressed masses against the imperial power and for the assertion of their legitimate national rights.

In spite of the schemes of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, history took its inevitable course and showed that the objective laws of social development cannot be defeated by anyone. [applause]

The formation of independent nations and of united national states was a law-governed necessity determined by profound socioeconomic and political causes. The decisive factor was the development of the forces of production of capitalism. The bourgeois-democratic revolutions attached great importance to the creation of independent nation-states as an imperative prerequisite of socioeconomic progress. Referring to this process, Lenin said that only a blind man cannot see in these developments the rise of a whole number of bourgeois-democratic national movements and the growth of trends for independent united national states.

The outbreak of the first imperialist world war and the maximum sharpening of the contradictions in the capitalist system determined an unprecedented increase in the struggle of oppressed peoples for national liberation and unity. An event of historic significance was the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution which destroyed the Tsarist empire and inaugurated the era of eliminating the domination of imperialism and colonialism and liberating the peoples from oppression and exploitation. [applause]

Under the powerful blows of the struggle of the peoples the Habsburg Empire was also crushed and a number of independent national states emerged from its ruins. In these historical circumstances, the united Romanian national state also came into being and the centuries-old ideal of our people was thus fulfilled. Thus Engels' forecast became true: in 1888, in a letter addressed to the Romanian socialist Ion Nadejde, he said that the fall of the Tsarist empire, the destruction of this evil wall casting a shadow over the whole of Europe, is in his opinion the first condition for the development of nations in central and Eastern Europe. If the Petersburg despotism were to fall tomorrow, there would be no Austro-Hungarian Empire in Europe the day after.

The fall of the Tsarist and Austro-Hungarian empires are epoch-making events in the universal history of mankind. It gave a strong impetus to the progressive evolution of society and led to profound changes in international relations. That is why the attempts of certain historians to question the opportuneness of the disappearance of absolutist empires and of the formation of independent nation-states appears to us rather strange, to say the least. They bring up the so-called consultative character of the empire and try to present their policy of domination and oppression as a progressive policy. If we were to accept the opinions of such historians, we would then have to blame the very peoples who lived under the yoke of foreign oppression for the backwardness in which a large part of mankind finds itself, instead of blaming the oppressing empires and the colonialists. There is only one thing that we could remonstrate the peoples with, namely that they could not get rid of the colonialists sooner and put an end to domination. [applause]

To question the justness or opportuneness of the creation of nation-states actually means to vindicate domination and oppression and to negate the progressive and revolutionary role of the liberation struggle of the peoples. It means that we ignore not only the principles of scientific socialism, but the most elementary bourgeois-democratic concepts. Such positions are all the more incomprehensible today, in the era of the most impetuous assertion of the will of peoples to shake off any foreign yoke and to become free nations, with equal rights, in the great family of the nations in the world. [applause]

History demonstrates the unquestionable justice of the struggle of the peoples for their liberation and organization in independent entities and united nation-states. This is the path for each people's rapid socioeconomic development and for the establishment of new international relations of equal cooperation among all nations.

Likewise, to try to question the justice of setting up united nation-states because this process took place under the leadership of the bourgeoisie, means to ignore historical reality which demonstrates the progressive role played by that class in a certain historical period in the development of society and in the abolition of the feudal order of absolutist states.

Despite its class limitations, the bourgeoisie undoubtedly played an important role in the attainment of our national unity since it acted in accordance of the objective requirements of historical development.

It should also be emphasized that an outstanding contribution to the unification was made by the proletariat, which was increasingly asserting itself on society's political scene, by the workers and socialist movement and by the peasantry, which were pinning their hopes for both national and social liberation on unification. Powerful evidence of the determination of the people's masses in Transylvania to unite with the rest of the country were: the large political demonstrations for the assertion of the right to national self-determination; the creation of workers councils and national guards, which took over power from the Habsburg authorities; the hundreds of thousands of signatures of the mandate of the delegates to the great national assembly in Alba Lulia; and the participation of over 100,000 Romanians in the meeting.

The following words from the resolution of the Alba Lulia meeting are forever recorded in golden letters in the great chronicle of our country's history: the national assembly of all Romanians in Transylvania and the Banat, which brings together all their authorized representatives in Alba Lulia, on 1 December 1918 decrees the union of those Romanians with Romania. [applause]

The course of historical developments clearly shows that the unification was neither an accident nor the outcome of merely favorable circumstances or of agreements reached at the negotiating table, but the result of the determined steuggle of the broadcast people's masses, an act of profound national justice and the attainment of a law-government correlation between objective reality and the people's inalienable rights on the one hand, and the national framework strongly demanded by these realities, on the other. The peace treaty later concluded merely sanctioned the existing state of affairs and the situation created by the struggle of the people's masses in Romania and Transylvania and of all our people.

The historic act of unification was also supported by certain progressive representatives of the Hungarian people and by working people belonging to the coinhabiting Transylvanian nationalities, who were interested in eliminating national and social oppression. Significant in this respect is the manifesto published in Budapest by prominent Hungarian figures like Ady Endre, Bartos Bela and others, which reads: we have no claims on our sister nations and we consider ourselves a nation reborn, a liberated force, like those brothers happily rising from the ruins of the monarchy to meet a prosperous life. We are relieved to realize that we are no longer asked to be pillars of oppression. Let us live one near the other in peace, as free nations, along with other free nations.

A position of strong endorsement of unification was also take by the German nationality in Transylvania and the Banat. The Saxon people, on the basis of the right to self-determination, declares its union with the Romanian kingdom, greets the Romanian people as a brother and congratulates it from the bottom of its heart on attaining the national ideal, reads the resolution of the national meeting of Transylvania Saxons on 8 January 1919. Only the union with Romania, the document of the congress of Banat Swabians reads, can offer sufficient guarantees for our existence and well-being.

As is well known, concurrently with the formation of the united Romanian nation-state, other independent states were created in central and southeast Europe. The independent Hungarian republic was also created, thus facilitating the occurrence of the bourgeois-democratic revolution in that country and then the establishment of the revolutionary power of the republic of the councils.

Unfortunately, we must say that both the bourgeois revolution and the soviet power set up in Hungary in 1919, failing to fully understand the principles underlying the right of peoples to self-determination, did not recognize from the very start the law-governed, therefore correct, character of the unification of Transylvania with Romania. It was only later that Bela Kun, the head of the government of Hungarian soviets, understood the necessity of this objective process and expressed the endorsement of the Hungarian revolution for the creation of the united Romanian nation-state.

In an official note addressed to the Romanian Government on 30 April 1919, Bela Kun wrote: The previous government did not accept your proposals and invoked the so-called historic right, which draws the right to future oppression from past oppression. From the first day of our coming to power we renounced this principle. We have often stated most solemnly, that we support the principle of territorial integrity and we now directly bring it to your notice, namely, that we recognize without reservations all your national territorial claims.

This clear and official recognition of the historical rights of the new united Romanian nation-state was very important, it could have led to placing relations between the two peoples, and between Romania and Hungary on new bases of friendship, good-neighborliness, cooperation and mutual respect. Unfortunately the Romanian ruling circles and the bourgeois-landlord government did not act for establishing state relations with the revolutionary government of Hungary; on the contrary, answering the calls of Hungarian reactionary forces, they participated in the intervention of imperialist powers against the young Hungarian soviet republic.

We should, however, mention that the Romanian proletariat and the revolutionary movement in our country took a just and clear stand on the revolution of Hungarian soviets, and they resolutely rose up against the intervention, condemning it most firmly and declaring their active solidarity with the cause of the working people of Hungary. Romanian revolutionary militants volunteered for the international red regiment set up in Budapest and took up arms in defense of the young Hungarian soviet republic. After the defeat of the republic of council in Hungary, many outstanding militants of the Hungarian revolutionary movement found support and shelter in our country where they continued their activity. All these things were living manifestations of the profoundly internationalist spirit of our workers class and of the revolutionary and progressive movement; they show the determination of our workers class to place relations between Romania and Hungary on a new basis of equality and mutual respect. [applause]

Historical events show that the proletariat and the Romanian progressive forces clearly understood that only by overthrowing the exploiting classes can one create conditions for completely eliminating the old policy of discord and feuding between the two peoples and replacing it with new relations of good neighborliness and friendly cooperation, in the interest of their material and social development and of consolidating their national freedom and independence. Indeed, only 25 years later, with the overthrow of the bourgeois-landlord regimes, the workers class in the two countries was entrusted with the great task of establishing a new kind of relations between the Romanian and Hungarian peoples. [applause]

After the national antifascist and anti-imperialist armed insurrection in Romania, after the liberation of the Hungarian people from the fascist yoke--to which the Romanian army also made an important contribution alongside of the Soviet armies--and after the victory of the socialist revolution in our two countries, the relations of Romanian-Hungarian friendship and cooperation were raised onto a higher level and acquired very rich content.

Our relations are based on the provisions of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, on the principles of socialism and on the community of higher goals of the people of the two countries. All objective reasons for misunderstanding and animosity have disappeared, since our peoples are inspired by feelings of mutual regard and esteem, by international solidarity and the determination no longer to allow anyone to set them at loggerheads with each other. As neighbors and friends, we are both deeply interested in actively cooperating and helping each other in order to accelerate the socioeconomic progress of both countries. Only by being closely united, along with other socialist countries, can our peoples attain their ideals of prosperity and happiness and increasingly assert themselves in the contemporary world as free and dignified nations which are masters of their destiny and future. [applause]

Therefore, our communist parties and socialist states have the noble mission and high historic responsibility toward present and future generations to do everything they can to insure the continuous flourishing of Romanian-Hungarian friendship and solidarity, on the basis of the principles of full respect for territorial independence and integrity, as well as to strengthen their cooperation to the benefit of the cause of socialism, social progress and peace.

I want to state that the RCP and our country's government will do everything to insure that the ties between our peoples and countries will continuously develop and thus be a model of advanced and equal socialist cooperation. [applause]

Dear comrades, with the establishment of the united national state Romania entered a new development stage and conditions were created for a more intensive development of the forces of production and for the acceleration of the country's economic and cultural progress. At the same time, this also has led to a big increase in the forces of the proletariat and of the revolutionary workers movement and to the intensification of the democratic struggle.

However, due to the fact that the country continued to be ruled by the exploiting classes which used the unification to consolidate their class domination, the ensuing social evolution did not meet the expectations and hopes of the broad masses and the big problems facing the Romanian society could not be fully solved in accordance with the interests of the broad people's masses.

The reforms made after the union had a limited character and were largely canceled by the antidemcratic laws of the bourgeois-landlord governments. The deepening of the exploitation and oppression of the workers masses and the restriction of democratic rights and freedoms led to an intensification of the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and other progressive forces in the country. In the new conditions, the penetration of foreign capital in the Romanian economy not only did not cease but, on the contrary, increased. A number of Austrian and Hungarian capitalists retained their factories and other property in Transylvania. Statistics confirm the fact that almost 40 percent of the Romanian economy was in the hands of foreign monopolies. All these things facilitated the interference of imperialist powers in Romania's domestic affairs and seriously infringed upon our national sovereignty and independence.

At the same time, pursuing their class interest, the bourgeoisie and the landlord class continued the policy of oppressing the revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces and, in this framework continued the policy of national discrimination and division of the masses of various nationalities in order to exploit and dominate them more intensively. This led to an upsurge of the revolutionary struggle of the Romanian proletariat and other progressive forces in the country.

With the development of the political awareness of the workers masses, an event of great importance for the subsequent development of the Romanian society took place in May 1921--the creation of the RCP. The creation of the RCP raised onto higher levels the struggle for social freedom and justice, against exploitation and oppression and for defending and strengthening national independence and sovereignty. [applause]

The period between the two world wars, characterized by continuous sharpening of social contradictions, was marked by various battles of the workers class and broad people's masses, regardless of nationality, battles that were led and organized by the RCP. The following battles under RCP leadership were recorded forever in the glorious golden book of the revolutionary movement in Romania: the 1929 strikes of the Valea Jiului miners; the battles of 1931 and 1932 which were crowned by the heroic revolutionary battles of oil and railway workers in January and February 1933; the Valea Muresului struggles; the creation of the people's front; the victory in the 1935 Parial elections, and the accentuation of the process of strengthening the struggle unity of the people's masses.

An intensive political and organizational activity was carried out by our party against the fascist drive in the country, against war preparations and for friendship and cooperation with the USSR. However, the disunity of the democratic forces permitted the reaction to set up the military fascist dictatorship and to subordinate the country to Hitlerite Germany. When the troops of Nazi Germany attacked Czechoslovakia, the RCP strongly condemned this barbaric act and called the masses to armed struggle for the defense of Czechoslovakia. Our party condemned the Munich Agreement and firmly demanded that the aggressive policy of Hitlerite Germany be checked. The antifascist struggle led by the party had their climax in the big people's demonstration on May Day 1939, which had a big response among public opinion in Romania and abroad. At the time of hard ordeal caused by the shameful Vienna diktat, the RCP organized big demonstrations of protest and called the people to armed struggle to defend the integrity and sovereignty of the fatherland. The party was joined by democratic organizations, by many leading figures of the political and cultural life and the working masses and progressive circles of the Hungarian nationality in Romania. As is known, the Madozs organization firmly condemned the Vienna diktat, thus voicing the attachment of the Transylvanian Hungarian population to the united Romanian national state and its determination to struggle to defend Romania's sovereignty and integrity.

Our party waged a ceaseless struggle against the anti-Soviet war, initiated and organized powerful mass movements to sabotage the Hitlerite war machine, organized partisan actions and untiringly worked for uniting the workers class and all democratic and patriotic forces in order to overthrow the government of military and fascist dictatorship and bring about Romania's exit from this unjust war.

By achieving a broad unity of all national patriotic forces and strengthening cooperation with the military forces, our party organized and victoriously carried out the national antifascist and anti-imperialist armed insurrection of 23 August 1944, under the favorable international conditions created by victories over Germany recorded by the Soviet Union and other forces of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. [applause]

The Romanian people, with its army and all material and human forces, joined the Soviet Army and the entire antifascist coalition in the anti-Hitlerite war and made heavy sacrifices for the country's complete liberation, and for the liberation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, until the final victory over Nazi Germany.

The liberation of our country from the fascist yoke and the victory of the national anti-fascist and anti-imperialist armed insurrection of 23 August 1944 marked the beginning of a new historical period in the development of the Romanian society and opened up prospects for building a new, free, dignified and independent life for the Romanian people. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, concurrently with the transition to socialist construction, the big problems of Romanian society's development along the road of socioeconomic progress could also be fully resolved and the ideals for which the workers class, the revolutionary and progressive forces and the rest of the people have struggled were fulfilled.

In less than 35 years, Romania has experienced great revolutionary changes and has passed through several historical stages, the revolutionary-democratic power was established, the exploiting classes were overthrown and the proletarian revolution triumphed; the people have successfully built and consolidated the socialist system and proceeded to build the comprehensively developed society. The most important historical achievement of this period was the permanent abolition of the exploitation of man by man, both in towns and villages, and turning the means of production and all the country's wealth over to the people, who became the masters of social wealth and the fruits of their labor and who are consciously building their own free and communist future. [applause]

As a result of the agrarian reform carried through in a revolutionary manner; as a result of the nationalization of the means of production in industry; and as a result of the cooperativization of agriculture, the entire economy was based on new foundations and the socialist relations of production were generally introduced in the entire society. Socialism has insured the elmination of the serious backwardness inherited from the bourgeois-landlord regime, has opened up the road for the rapid progress of the forces of production and has created a new technical-material base for the society. From a country with a marked agricultural character, with a poorly developed industry and a backward agriculture, Romania has become an industrial-agricultural country with a strong industry based on the latest achievements in science and technology and with a modern agriculture, fully developed, capable of better meeting the economic needs and the consumption requirements of the broad people's masses.

By implementing the programs for the country's socioeconomic development under the party's leadership, the working people of our country, who are the owners and direct beneficiaries of the entire national wealth, have increased Romania's industrial output almost 43 times and its agricultural output about 3 times compared with the prewar period. Likewise, the national income has increased more than 13 times compared with 1938, and the real income of the working people has increased almost 6 times compared with 1950.

Socialism has insured the implementation of the broadest civil rights and freedoms. It has created a new and higher kind of democracy, which allows for the participation of workers, peasants, intellectuals and all social categories in the entire political and social life; in drafting and implementing the country's domestic and foreign policy; in governing the state; in running the society; and in consciously shaping their own history. [applause]

In this framework, for the first time the nationality problem was correctly solved in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideology, by insuring full equality of rights for all citizens of the fatherland, regardless of nationality.

On the basis of the policy of intensively developing the means of production in all the country's counties and insuring institutions of education and culture in the mother tongue, the coinhabiting nationalities have broad opportunities for assertion in the social life under equal conditions of work, education and intellectual life, enjoy the right to express themselves in their mother tongue in all fields and equally enjoy the fruits of socialist construction and of the united work of all our people.

On this occasion, I would like to stress too, that everything we have attained in the regions also inhabited by working people of other nationalities, both in the past but particularly in the years of socialist construction, is the result of the common and fraternal struggle and work of Romanians, Hungarians, Germans, Serbs and other nationalities, for the progress and prosperity of the common fatherland, Romania. [applause]

Our party and socialist state will always see to it that the principles of scientific socialism on the nationality problems are fully implemented, that full equality of rights is observed and that conditions are created for the active participation, of all citizens, regardless of nationality, as dignified and free sons of the common fatherland, in the leadership of the society. We consider this is an integral part of the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. [applause]

The country's liberation and socialist construction have stopped for good the foreign imperialist domination of Romania and have firmly insured, for the first time, national independence and sovereignty for which our predecessors struggled and sacrificed themselves; they have insured the people's right to shape their life as they wish and to be complete masters of their destiny. [cheers]

The country's forceful development is clearly reflected also in the profound changes that have occured in the Romanian society's infrastructure it is reflected in the great upsurge experienced by education, science and culture. We can state that all conditions have been created for the broad access of all working people to the heritage of universal knowledge. Important successes have been recorded in improving the masses' awareness, in the socialist education of the working people, in promoting the new principles of revolutionary ethics and of the progressive concept of the life and world of the workers class. This is the succinct picture of the historical victories won by our people under RCP leadership during the 34 years which have passed since the victory of the national insurrection.

We can state with complete satisfaction that under conditions of socialist construction we have insured the consolidation and unprecedented increase in the strength of our united national state, the achievement of a real social and political unity of all working people, irrespective of nationality, and the unity of all our people on the basis of the same interests and common aspirations and the achievement of the right to completely master their own destiny and to consciously shape their free future--their socialist and communist future. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Dear comrades, we are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the united Romanian national state under conditions of huge revolutionary upsurge and of the remarkable successes recorded by our people in implementing the grand program formulated by the 11th party congress.

During the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan, we have insured the development of our socialist industry with an average annual increase of 11.2 percent, compared with the 10.2 percent envisaged. Thus, an additional industrial output of some 60 billion lei has been recorded, a fact that entitles us to feel confident that in the entire 5-year plan we will be able to exceed initial provisions by some 100 billion lei. Following the firm promotion of the process of industrializing all the country's areas and of smoothly developing the forces of production throughout the country further, six countries will exceed the 10 billion lei output this year, and the number of those implementing this important target of the 11th congress will total 31 compared to the 4 recorded in 1965.

In agriculture too, despite some unfavorable natural conditions, we have recorded higher outputs in the past 3 years, exceeding by far the outputs of the similar period during the last 5-year plan. In the past 3 years we have recorded an investment volume of some 520 billion lei, almost as much as was recorded in the previous 5-year plan. At this time 68 percent of the fixed assets of our economy are new, acquired over the past 10 years.

Proceeding from the major target of turning quantitative accumulations into a new and higher concept of quality as established by the party national conference, we have adopted measures aimed at achieving a balance between the new economic financial mechanism and the new organizational framework created over the past years. We have proceeded to increase workers self-management and self-administration in enterprises, to improving the system of plan indexes by introducing net output as the basic index and by accentuating the role of item-specified production and of economic efficiency.

Experimenting on the new economic and financial mechanism during this year's second quarter demonstrates the correctness of the guidelines set forth by the national conference and by the party Central Committee plenum of march this year. Thus, following the forceful development of all branches of the economy, the social product has increased 9 percent in the past 3 years while national income has increased almost 10 percent. This made it possible for the party and state to adopt the known measures aimed at more rapidly improving the people's living standard, so that in 1979-80 the second stage of increases in wages will be applied, a fact that will bring about an increase of more than 32 percent in the wages of all categories of working people as compared with some 20 percent envisaged by the 11th party congress. Due to the conclusion ahead of schedule of the application of the first stage of this program, the net average remuneration will be some 2,000 lei per month this year--almost 25 percent more than in 1975. Due to increases in wages and to more workplaces, the financial funds of workers this year will be 38 percent higher than in 1975. Compared with the same year, the peasants' real incomes have increased more than 20 percent. In the past 3 years the general pension plan has been improved and pensions have been increased so that by the end of the current 5-year plan pensions will attain an average increase of more than 23 percent. Expenditures allocated for children's allowances and allowances for families with several children will increase almost 48 percent under the current 5-year plan.

Expenditures for sociocultural projects from the state budget will increase more than 42 percent by the end of the current 5-year plan.

Income tax has been abolished, and thus Romania is among the first countries where working people no longer pay income tax on incomes from work.

An eloquent example of the increased living standard also is the fact that the volume of goods sold has increased some 30 percent in the case of basic products in the past 3 years. Beginning with this year we have begun to gradually reduce the workweek, a measure already benefiting an important number of working people.

The measures adopted by the party to increase the material and cultural living standard are telling proof that everything that is being achieved in our country is designed for man, for meeting the living requirements of working people and for the all-round flourishing of the human personality. It is the supreme target of the party's policy, the essence of the socialist society we are building in Romania. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

The successes recorded in the all-round flourishing of the material and cultural civilization in our country prove the correctness of the policy of socialist construction promoted by our party and state that are creatively applying the general laws under Romania's concrete conditions. They prove the realism of the 5-year plan provisions and the correctness of the 11th congress decisions, of the party program and the force of our Communist Party that is honorably fulfilling its historic role in leading the entire society on the road of prosperity and progress and of socialism and communism. [cheers]

The great achievements recorded in all fields of activity are the result of the creative work performed by our wonderful workers class that is honorably fulfilling its historical mission. They are fruit of the creative activity carried out by the workers class, by the intellectuals and by all our people, the builders of socialism, who demonstrate the revolutionary energy and upsurge with which they unflinchingly follow the RCP and its policy that is fully in keeping with the vital aspirations of all the working people, irrespective of nationality, and of all our people, and that represent the supreme interests of well-being and happiness and the fatherland's freedom and independence. [cheers]

For the great victories recorded in industry, agriculture and in the other branches of the economy and in the flourishing of science and culture and in building the comprehensively developed socialist society, on the occasion of this glorious jubillee of our national unity, I want to extend warmest congratulations to our heroic workers class, to our hard-working peasantry and to our intelligentsia, who are deeply devoted to the people, and to all working people irrespective of nationality, as well as fervent wishes for new and ever greater successes in the noble work and creativity devoted to the grandeur of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [cheers, chants of "Ceasescu and the people"]

Esteemed comrades, in stressing the great achievements during the years of socialist construction, we must never forget that in this complex process some mistakes were also made and some shortcomings and drawbacks were felt and many difficulties had to be surmounted. As is known, our party has taken determined action to eliminate shortcomings and mistakes.

It firmly combated encroachments and illegal acts committed during a certain period by taking the necessary measures to completely avoid such repetitions. We can state that the characteristic feature of this epoch is the rapid development of the country at all levels, the constant progress of the economy, science and culture and the improvement of the living standard of all our people. We are aware that we still have many things to do to insure our people the level of living and civilization that they desire and that they fully deserve. We have all conditions available so that, by taking firm action to commendably implement the party's policy, we will be able to insure the continuous improvement of the socialist wealth and our country's firm progress on the road of the socialist civilization.

The achievements recorded thus far and the 1979-80 plans insure all conditions for completely fulfilling the 5-year provisions, including the additional program adopted by the national conference. This presupposes, undoubtedly, sustained efforts by all our people, the continuous improvement of the leadership and organization of the economy, the maximal utilization of the available means and the achievement of new standards in all fields of activity. The fulfillment of the plan's provisions requires energetic measures throughout the economy to make complete use of the production capacities, to make maximal use of machines and equipment and to rationally use the labor force.

We must also do all we can to strictly respect the deadline of putting into operation the new projects and to timely achieve the planned parameters. The development of the economy under conditions of better efficiency and quality requires ever more determined measures aimed at applying the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and aimed at rapidly introducing new and modern technologies into the production process.

We must take very determined action to constantly give an impetus to our own creative and scientific-technical thinking and to the initiative of the broad masses of the working people to continuously modernize the production process. An important condition for the country's economic development is a sure raw material, material and energy base. We must intensify our efforts to identify, exploit and utilize our own resources and to rationally manage and make maximal use of all raw materials and materials so as to substantially reduce their consumption. This task is all the more pressing as the world monetary and raw material crisis is confronting many countries, in fact all world countries, including Romania, with ever greater difficulties with which we will not be able to cope except by means of great and persevering efforts aimed at placing consumption on a rational basis and at judiciously utilizing resources.

Our economy's central target must be a more rapid improvement of social labor productivity, and for this purpose the broad introduction of mechanization and automation in all enterprises by continuously improving the degree of professional training and scientific knowledge of technical personnel and of all workers is necessary.

In agriculture, too, sustained efforts are required to implement the program for increasing the vegetable and animal production adopted by the party leadership. By more rationally making use of plots of land, by more intensively capitalizing on the technical-material basis and by extensively applying knowledge of agricultural and animal breeding, we will be able to insure a real revolution in the development of Romanian agriculture and a production and output that will exceed by far those achieved thus far.

One of the particularly important problems for our country's economic development is the improvement of the activity of foreign trade, especially concerning the increase in and diversification of exports.

The ministries, centrals and enterprises must pay special attention to insuring the appropriate range and quality of products planned for export so as to better capitalize on Romanian products in the international markets. Firm measures also are required to limit imports to what is strictly necessary, while our own resources must be maximally used.

The achievement under most favorable conditions of the 5-year plan targets will insure an increase in the country's economic potential and the fulfillment of the provisions of the program for improving the people's well-being and, at the same time, will permit a thorough preparation for the next 5-year plan, a superior stage in implementing the 11th congress program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. [cheers, applause]

Esteemed comrades, our party and state have carried out in recent years a vast and intensive activity to achieve an agreement between developing the forces of production and the nature of social relations, to raise them onto an ever higher level on the basis of modern achievements and of the revolutionary theory of the dialectical and historical materialism on the organization and leadership of the entire society.

Proceeding from the role that must be played by the state in the process of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, we constantly act to continuously improve its activity by harmoniously blending the principles of democratic centralism of the unitary leadership with the principles of self-management and self-administration, by giving an impetus to the initiative of economic units and of the territorial administrative bodies and by more intensively making use of the working people's thinking and experience.

A major target of the party's activity has been the continuous expansion and improvement of the organizational framework of collective leadership in all fields of activity, a basic principle of our socialist society, a principle of the working people's masses' direct and effective participation in the management of enterprises and institutions and of all socialist units and the entire society.

This is a law-governed requirement of socialist construction, it is the very essence of our new Romania. We have adopted measures to increase the role and tasks of the working people's councils, and of the general meetings and collectives, in the proper management of the part of the socialist wealth entrusted to them. New democratic forums and bodies have been institutionalized of a national nature to insure the direct participation of the workers class, of the peasants, the intellectuals and of the other social categories in discussing and formulating the general policy of socialist construction and the entire domestic and foreign policy practice by Socialist Romania. [applause]

All collective bodies at all levels include some 30 percent of the working people who are directly active in the production process.

This is a telling example of the increased role played by our workers class in society in fulfilling its historical mission in practice; namely, as the people's leading class in building socialism.

In conformity with the society's general evolution and with the degree of political awareness and the masses' civic awareness, the country's legislation has been improved, and so has the entire set of social relations which are firmly based on the law of social equality.

In recent years important measures have been adopted to improve the activity of the local state power and administrative bodies, to combat bureaucracy and red tape in their activity, to strengthen their relations and active cooperation with the working people's masses. Important actions have been taken also to continuously simplify the state apparatus and to rationaly distribute the labor force in the productive and adminstration field, in order to appropriately meet society's requirements.

A characteristic feature of the process of improving the state's activity in the current stage is the transfer of some of its functions to the people's masses and to the working people's collectives. Within the framework of developing socialist democracy, the role of mass and civic organizations united within the Socialist Unity Front has increased in resolving the economic problems, in social life educational-cultural activity, and in rosolving the problems of the people's masses.

Important tasks have been entrusted to the SUF commissions in villages and districts. The form of the working people's control in all fields of how the country's laws and party-state decisions are being implemented, have been improved. The meetings with the delegations of the workers class and of the other categories of working people, and with the representatives of the armed forces and of the Ministry of the Interior is an eloquent expression of the fact that all basic problems of our domestic and foreign policy are drawn up and resolved in close cooperation with all working people, irrespective of nationality, in cooperation with all our people, the only real master and the builder of the independent and free destiny of Socialist Romania. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

A major concern has been the implementation of the principles of socialist equity and a more judicious material incentive for the working people. In increasing low wages, we achieved to a greater extent that a 1-5 or 6 ratio was achieved between low and high wages, thus implementing the provisions set forth in this respect by the 11th party congress.

We act firmly to eliminate any ways and means for acquiring dishonest wealth by certain citizens who try to live at the expense of other people, at the expense of society. We act to eliminate signs of parasitism and any forms of avoiding responsibility required by the new principles of our society.

Our party places special stress on the masses' socialist education, on adopting the revolutionary concept of the world and life, and on broadening the horizon of knowledge and culture of all our people. We pay special attention to the political and educational-cultural activity by making use, for this purpose, of all means available in our society.

With the Song-to-Romania national festival in its second stage, broad conditions have been created for the people's masses to participate in the cultural life and in shaping our new culture. Greater tasks are incumbent, within the political, ideological and cultural activity, upon the press, the radio and televeision, and upon propaganda means, upon literary and artistic creation, which are called upon to increase their contribution to the proper information of public opinion and to the masses, socialist education and to cultivating the principles of ethics and equity through social life.

Concerning itself with the country's socioeconomic development and with continuously improving the society's leadership, our party also pays greatest attention to strengthening our armed forces, to providing them with military equipment, to improving their combat capability and their political level, and to all our people's preparedness so that they are ready at any time to insure the fatherland's defense and the defense of socialist achievements, of Romania's independence and sovereignty, and the integrity of our united nation state. [applause]

We proceed from the principle that the strength of our socialist states lies first and foremost in its socioeconomic development, in the successes of socialist and communist construction, and in the assertion of the superiority of the new system which strengthens the combat capability and the people's will to defend the achievements of socialism, freedom and independence.

At the same time, we pay great attention to improving the activity of the security and militia bodies and that of the prosecutor's office which are called upon to defend, in the spirit of revolutionary humanism, socialist property and work and the calm life of all our people.

Proceeding from the objective requirement of a uniform leadership of the entire society on the basis of the revolutionary concept of scientific socialism, we insure the continuous strengthening of the leading role of the RCP in the entire work of socialist construction, and we can see that its capability to unite and mobilize the masses in implementing the 11th party congress program is increasing.

Our party is asserting itself ever more intensively as a vital center of social life by drawing on the experience of the broad people's masses and insuring the dynamic progress of the Romanian society's revolutionary transformation. The party's increased leading role does not mean that it monopolizes the political activity; on the contrary, this leads and must lead to a greater particpation by all people in the society's political life and to improving and diversifying the organizational framework of the participation of all social categories and in the democratic leadership of the state.

The deepening of socialist democracy is an eloquent expression of the strength of our new system and of the profound devotion of all our people toward the cause of socialist and communist construction in Romania. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

We are entering the 7th decade since the foundation of our united nation state with the firm determination to do all we can so that the period that follows will be a new and higher stage on the road of our fatherland's all-round development, and of raising Romania to the ranks of the countries with a medium development level, and thus to rapidly improve the material and cultural living standard of all our people.

In this solemn moment, I appeal to you, dear comrade and friends: Let us do all we can so that the jubilee of our united nation state will turn into a powerful proof of the will of all working people, irrespective of nationality, of all our people to more excellently build the edifice of socialism and communism--the most advanced and the most just social system ever known. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

Esteemed comrades, in acting to commendably fulfill the program of building socialism and communism in Romania, we fulfill a high duty toward our own people, and at the same time we make our contribution to the victory of the general cause of socialism and to strengthening the forces of social progress and peace in the world.

We proceed from the conviction that an increased contribution by our country to the cause of detente and peace--decisive targets for mankind's destiny--requires first and foremost the continuous strengthening of our own economic and political strength and the successful implementation of the program of improving the material and cultural living standard of all our people. [cheers]

Engaged with all their forces in the huge construction of the socialist and communist society, the Romanian people--like all other peoples--are in vital need of peace and calm. [applause] This is why the major goal of our foreign policy is the unflinching struggle against any war preparations, against the arms race, for solving mankind's current complex problems peacefully, through negotiations, for developing the trend toward detente and for engineering genuine international security and lasting peace in the world. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-peace"]

Thus, we are combining efforts to implement the 11th party congress program with the struggle to abolish the old imperialist policy of force and domination, to establish a new policy of detente and cooperation, relations of equality and respect among all nations, and a better and more just world. [applause]

Romania's foreign policy is based on the materialist-dialectical and historical analysis of contemporary development, which highlights the existence of two diamentrically opposed trends in international life: On the one hand, the people are increasingly asserting their determination to develop freely, as masters of their national resources and their destinies, and to organize their lives as they want, without any foreign interference, and to cooperate on an equal footing and in a climate of security and peace. On the other hand, the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of force and diktat, and of redividing the world into spheres of influence and domination, is gaining in scope. This threatens the people's independence and freedom, the trend toward detente, and international peace and security.

Economic contradictions are deepening: The world economic crisis, the energy, currency and monetary crises are also developing. They are causing great upheavals in the world economy and affecting interstate relations and the entire international climate. An analysis of the international balance of forces and of the great changes occurring in the contemporary world shows that, despite the deepening imperialist policy fo domination, diktat and redivision into spheres of influence, one cannot say that the world situation is advancing toward an inevitable military confrontation, toward world war. On the contrary, the profound revolutionary social and national changes that are occurring in the world demonstrate that, by acting in unity, the forces of socialism and progress and the peoples can preempt the outbrak of a new world war, can insure lasting peace in the world. [applause, ovations, chants of "Ceausescu, peace"]

We believe that a decisive role in developing positive trends in international life is incumbent on the socialist countries, on communist and workers parties, and on the other progressive and democratic forces, whose historic mission is to build a world of social and national justice, of equality among peoples, of fruitful and friendly cooperation among all nations. [applause]

Romania is consistently working to develop its friendship, cooperation and solidarity with all the socialist countries. It struggles to strengthen their unity and cooperation, by continuously consolidating its friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries. We never intended and do not intend to expand our relations with one socialist country at the expense of our relations with others. We have never played our friendship with one country against our cooperation with other countries, and do not do so now. Generally speaking, we do not play our relations with one country against relations with others. We believe that we must do everything possible to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all states--socialist and all other states, regardless of their social system. [applause, chants of "peace and friendship, Romania, Ceausescu"]

Romania's relations with the socialist countries without exception form a uniform whole based on our principled, resolute and consistent policy which is aimed at strengthening the unity of all socialist countries, at increasing the force and influence of socialism in the world. Naturally, the different historical, national and social conditions in which socialism is being built in our countries cause us to hold different views on certain issues and concrete working methods. However, we believe that this should in no way encroach on the good relations among the socialist peoples and countries, on their friendship and solidarity.

We cannot ignore the difficulties that exist between certain socialist countries. We are profoundly worried by the fact that these difficulties sometimes degenerate into very grave actions, such as support for counterrevolutionary elements in certain countries, urging them to oppose their government. These actions are in flagarant contradiction to our revolutionary outlook on life and the world, to the norms and principles of relations among socialist countries, and even to international law and the UN Charter.

We believe that it is in the interests of each socialist country and of the general cause of socialism to make every effort to overcome conflicts and to settle them through direct discussions and negotiations between parties and countries. The restored unity of the socialist countries would be of enormous importance for the international balance of forces, for increasing the influence and prestige of socialism in the world. [applause]

Similarly, we believe that to enhance the force of socialism, intensive measures should be taken to continuously improve relations of economic cooperation among the socialist countries, by promoting superior forms of production sharing and scientific research, and by adopting long-term programs. Within the framework of cooperation and collaboration among the socialist countries, a primary role is undoubtedly played by the increasing assertion of the principles of equality, mutual respect and comradely mutual assistance, which should constitute a progressive model of international relations for the rest of the world.

In this spirit, Romania pays special attention to developing cooperation within CEMA, which, at its last session this year in Bucharest, adopted special programs of cooperation in key economic areas. We are working to intensify our cooperation and collaboration with the CEMA member-states, with a view to bridging the differences among their levels of development, and to accelerating the rate of development of each national economy and increasing the force and prestige of socialism in the world.

At the same time, Romania is consistently working, as I said before, to broadly promote economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations with all socialist countries. We will do all we can for our relations with the socialist countries in order to continuously improve and develop them. [applause]

Dear comrades, the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee recently held in Moscow constituted a very important international event. The declaration unanimously adopted makes a detailed analysis of the contemporary international situation, and clearly asserts the determination of the socialist countries which attended the meeting to intensify their activities against the imperialist, colonialist policy of force and diktat, and to work in close solidarity to resolve the complex problems of the contemporary world through peaceful negotiations, to work on behalf of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, of detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

As you know, the socialist countries which signed the declaration pledged to make resolute efforts to implement the documents signed in Helsinki, to bring about specific measures of disarmament on our continent, and to promote cooperation, security and peace in Europe. I must stress the fact that the socialist countries resolutely advocate respect for the independence and sovereignty of all states. They are against interference in internal affairs, and resolutely declare that, I quote: The socialist countries do not seek to obtain privileges in any meeting [Ceausescu corrects himself] in any area of the world. They [socialist countries] do not insist on obtaining military bases; they do not hunt for concessions. They are, in principle, against the imperialist policy of creating spheres of influence, and they themselves never participate in the struggle for such spheres. [applause]

In general, one can say that in its overall contents, the declaration expresses our peoples' aspirations for and wish to live in friendship and peace with all peoples of the world, regardless of social system. This is why I take full responsibility in declaring at this joint solemn session of the RCP Central Committee, the SUF National Council and the GNA--as I stated before at the Central Committee plenum and at my meetings with representatives of the working people--that the Moscow declaration is fully in keeping with the wishes and interests of all our people, and that it expresses their determination to firmly struggle, in close cooperation with the socialist countries and with all peoples in the world, for detente, cooperation and peace. [applause, ovations]

Signing this declaration on behalf of the party and state bodies and of the Romanian people, we assumed responsibility for sparing no effort to implement the policy of disarmament and of equal and peaceful cooperation among all nations. I hereby firmly declare--and I believe that all those present here and all the people will support me in this--that we will do everything possible to implement these provisions. [applause, chants]

As you know, the international situation and the events of the past year, as well as the Warsaw Pact meeting, have elicited great interest among the working people and all our people. In view of this, I found it necessary--in the spirit of the socialist democracy that characterizes the activities of our party and state--to meet with representatives of the workers class, intelligentsia, peasantry and other social classes, and of the army and the Ministry of the Interior, and to respond to the questions and the interest shown by all our people. We believe that this interest is an expression of a marked increase in their socialist awareness, and in the concerns of the workers class, of the working people, regardless of nationality, with the domestic and international political activities of our state. This clearly demonstrates that all issues affecting the interests of the country and of the people cannot be decided without consulting with and obtaining the full endorsement of the supreme party and state bodies and of all our people. [applause]

We also found it necessary to convene a Central Committee plenum--the supreme party forum in the periods between congresses--to debate the activities of our delegation at the Moscow meeting. As is known, the Central Committee plenum, like the meetings with the various classes of working people, unanimously endorsed the signing of the declaration, and has highly praised all our activities at the meeting. This expresses the unanimous determination of our party and people to work firmly to implement the policy of peace, detente and independence for all the peoples. [applause, chants]

People were fully justified to ask whether, in view of the current international situation and of the fact that the NATO countries decided in May to increase military spending, Romania would also increase its military expenditures. As I said before, the current international situation dictates that primary attention be given to strengthening the country's defense capabilities, and hence that we allocate an important part of the national income, of our people's wealth, to supply the Romanian Army with appropriate military equipment.

However, we believe that care to strengthen our defense capabilities should in no way affect the program of sociodevelopment of the country, and of raising the material and intellectual living standard of all our people. [applause] Hence, mindful of the working people's interests, I stated before the Central Committee and before the representatives of the working people and other social classes, and of the army, before all our people, that we have undertaken no commitment and do not intend to increase our military expenditures above and beyond existing provisions. I have clearly stated that we will firmly follow the line away from an intensification of the arms race and toward reducing it, and that we will do everything possible to contribute to the implementation of disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament, to cutting back armies and military expenditures. [applause]

We have repeatedly expressed disapproval of the NATO countries' decision of last May on increasing, supplementing, military expenditures, which constitutes a strong stimulus to the arms race. We believe that the NATO countries should be requested to repeal those decisions. We also believe that the socialist countries should say a resolute no to the arms race, and that they should make every effort to reduce military expenditures, which are a heavy burden on all peoples, including the socialist peoples. If all the peoples of the world raise their voices resolutely, we are convinced that they can make the governments of the states involved in the arms race taken their will into account and disengage from the arms race. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu, peace"]

As we are firmly for reducing military spending, we have decided not to increase our national income allocation for armaments. This decision is based on the fact that the international balance of forces is increasingly tipping in favor of the peoples that oppose war, against the policy of force and diktat, for cooperation, equality among all nations, and peace. Obviously, were we to allocate a larger portion of our national income to military expenditures, we would not be able to implement the program of socioeconomic development, and the measures adopted to raise the living standard.

As is known, Romania has much to do in overcoming the situation of a developing country, in insuring a rapid socioeconomic development, and in securing a sound basis for the socialist and communist society. This is why we will do everything in our power to insure implementation of the 11th party congress program. [applause, ovations]

Understandably, nonfulfillment of the program of socioeconomic development would strongly affect the defense and combat capabilities of our people and army.

As is known, socioeconomic development and successful implementation of the 11th congress program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and improving the material and intellectual welfare of the people, are precisely the factors that contribute to greatly strengthening the country's defense and combat capabilities. The better the results obtained in socialist construction, the more determined will our people be to defend with all their might the revolutionary achievements, the independence and sovereignty of the country, and at the same time to fulfill their obligations toward their allies, in accordance with the commitments assumed. [applause]

Once again we want to assure the Central Committee, the SUF National Council, the GNA and all our people that we will not increase our military expenditures. At the same time, I take full responsibility for stating that should the international situation deteriorate, we will discuss the issue of military expenditures within our supreme party and state bodies, and will frankly take up the problem of allocating additional funds to military purposes with those bodies and with all our people, should the need arise. Only the party and state bodies, the people, are entitled to decide on these essential aspects of our general policy. [applause]

However, I want to state yet again that the current international situation does not in the least warrant measures to increase military spending. On the contrary, we must do everything possible to insure the implementation of the program of socioeconomic development and of raising the people's welfare. This is the guarantee for the victory of socialism, for cooperation and peace. [applause]

As I stated to the Central Committee, to the representatives of the working people, and to all our people, I want to reaffirm at this solemn session that I have not signed any other commitment or any other document aside from the declaration published. I saw fit to specify this in view of the people's concerns and of the questions I have been asked in this connection. I told the Central Committee, the representatives of the working people and all the people, and I will clearly reassert now, that we will never sign any document committing our country, people and army unless it is in accordance with the constitution and the laws of our country, with the approval and at the wish of all our people. At this session, too, I want to state that neither the president of the country, nor the party secretary general, nor anyone else can sign commitments in Romania's name, unless they have the approval of the supreme party and state bodies, unless these commitments are strictly in accordance with the constitution, and unless all the people have given their approval. [applause, ovations]

I also believe I should state at this joint solemn session of the Central Committee, the SUF National Council and the GNA that Romania will fulfill its obligations under the Warsaw Pact in the event of imperialist aggression in Europe directed against the socialist member-countries of this pact. True, we firmly advocate--and the declaration actually states expressly this position held by the socialist countries--the simultaneous abolition of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. We believe that the policy of detente and peace requires intensive activities to reduce the activities of military pacts and to work out specific measures aimed at the simultaneous dismantling of those pacts. We fully trust that the security of our people and of all other peoples, and peace, can be served not by intensifying the arms race and strengthening the military blocs, but by cutting down and dismantling the military blocs. However, whether the Warsaw Pact exists or not, in accordance with our treaties of friendship and mutual assistance with the friendly socialist countries, we will also fulfill our obligations and take an active part in repelling any military aggression.

Needless to say, we are taking steps, and will continue to take steps, to strengthen the cooperation and solidarity among our armies, and to cooperate in matters of combat training. However, as I have repeatedly stated, the relations of cooperation among the Warsaw Pact socialist member-countries in the military area, too, should be based on principles of socialism, equality of rights and respect for the independence and sovereignty of each state and each army. Naturally, we must do everything possible to strengthen the defense capabilities of each national army. We believe that only in close relationship with all the people can our army fulfill its obligations toward the fatherland, toward the cause of socialism in our country, and its international obligations. [applause]

Proceeding from the party's and state's great responsibility for the people, it is understandable that they are the only bodies entitled to commit the army in any action. Hence, in replying to the numerous questions I was asked, I found it appropriate to again state clearly that the Romanian Army will only take orders from the supreme party and state bodies, and at the call of the people, and that it will never receive orders from outside. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

The Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee found it appropriate to give a clear answer to the questions and concerns of the party and of the working people, in order to preclude any misunderstanding regarding both our peopleand our allies. Once again, at this solemn forum, I want to reiterate Romania's and all our people's determination to spare no effort to implement the policy of disarmament, detente and peace, to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with the Warsaw Pact member-states and with all the socialist countries and all the peoples, in the belief that nothing is more important and nothing is greater for insuring peaceful conditions for building socialism than securing a lasting peace throughout the world. [applause, chants]

Esteemed comrades, I would also like to mention some other aspects of Romania's international activities. Our country is firmly working to strengthen its cooperation and solidarity with the developing and nonalined countries. We now have relations with more than 100 developing countries. We are developing our cooperation with them in economic scientific-technical and cultural areas. We assist them in training cadres, in exploiting their national resources, and in developing their own economies, the latter being the basis for consolidating and defending their independence. By intensifying our cooperation and collaboration with the developing countries, we are contributing to strengthening the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist struggle, and the struggle to defend the peoples' independence and insure their free and self-reliant development along the path of socioeconomic progress.

Of great importance is the fact that an increasing number of peoples from among those countries are opting for socialist systems of social organization. This demonstrates that in the contemporary world, socialism is the only system permitting peoples to rapidly overcome socioeconomic backwardness and to solve the masses' basic problems.

We are particularly strengthening our solidarity and cooperation with the countries that have opted for the socialist path of development, such as Guinea, the Congo, Angola, Mozambique, Somalia, Ethiopia, Algeria, and so forth. At the same time, we believe it necessary to intensify our relations with all the developing countries, proceeding from the need not to counterpose [contrapune] some of these countries to others, and from the need to do everything possible to strengthen the solidarity among all the developing countries. This is the guarantee that all the complex problems of underdevelopment will be solved, independence secured, and the new world economic order established. [applause]

In a spirit of peaceful coexistence, we are expanding our economic, scientific-techinical and cultural ties with all the developed capitalist countries, with all the countries in the world, regardless of social system. We are actively participating in the international division of labor and in the world exchanges of assets. Our relations with all countries are consistently based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereighnty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force--principles which are being increasingly recognized in the world as the only ones capable of insuring peace, progress and prosperity for all peoples and nations. [applause]

One of Romania's major foreign policy goals is to attain security in Europe, the continent with the most profound contradictions, and the largest concentration of arms and troops, and where the two opposed military blocs confront each other. As is known, after the Helsinki conference certain steps were taken toward normalizing relations among the European countries. Economic, scientific and cultural cooperation intensified, and various meetings took place between state leaders and other political figures. Certain agreements were reached on various issues. However, the results attained are not sufficient to responsibly assert that the goal of security is being satisfactorily pursued.

We must state that a number of negative factors persist in Europe that affect the general political climate. There are forces that overtly oppose the trend toward detente. Reactionary, fascist, revanchist, nationalist-chauvinistic and irredentist circles have been reactivated and are trying to poison political relations in Europe.

As for the human rights issue which certain Western countries are trying to use against the socialist countries and as a means of political tension, life has shown that socialism can solve the basic problems of the masses incomparably better than capitalism. I am referring to the elimination of man's exploitation of man, social and economic equality. securing all the working people's right to work and to have an education, regardless of sex, nationality or race, and permitting all to participate in public activities and in leading the society. One of the historic achievements of socialism in Romania is that these basic rights and freedoms of the working masses have been insured, and we will do everything possible so that the society we are building constitutes a model of care for man, of true revolutionary humanism. [applause]

The most grave phenomenon manifest in Europe is, however, the continuation of the arms race with unprecedented intensity, the stockpiling of increasingly sophisticated weapons, including nuclear arms, which are an ever heavier burden for the peoples and which enhance the threat to their security. At the same time, this factor contributes to exacerbating the economic crisis and international instability. All this entitles us to state that Europe is the arena of the most complex international situation. Nevertheless less, I want to state now too, as I said at the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-states, that, proceeding from a scientific analysis of current events, our party believes that developments are in favor of the forces working for a policy of independence, security, cooperation and peace, for excluding war and armed confrontations from the life of the society. We are convinced that the peoples and the progressive forces, working in unity, are capable of precluding another world war and of securing a lasting peace, both in Europe and throughout the world. [applause]

Needles to say, to attain this goal the peoples must unite and cooperate ever more closely to eliminate the factors opposing detente. We must continuously ask ourselves: Have we done everything we can for detente and security? What else can we do to meet the peoples' insistent demand for a world free of wars and armaments, a world of cooperation and friendship among nations?

Our party and state believe that to achieve security in Europe it is important to develop extensive and unrestricted cooperation among all European states, to eliminate the discriminatory barriers and practices that affect European cooperation. Efforts must also be intensified to develop cultural relations, to organize meetings in the areas of education, science and culture, which can contribute to a better mutual understanding and to rapprochement among all the peoples.

Thus, I want particularly to stress the positive evolution of Romania's relations with all European states. I want to note with satisfaction that all Balkan countries are increasingly concerned with intensifying their peaceful cooperation, detente and peace. The political relations and general climate in this part of Europe currently offer no reason for special anxiety. Romania, together with the other Balkan countries, has worked and will continue consistently to work to turn this area into an area of peace, goodneighborliness, trust and mutually advantageous cooperation, in the interests of all our peoples and of the cause of security in Europe and throughout the world. Various problems existing among certain Balkan peoples can and must be solved solely and only through peaceful negotiations. Thus, we advocate a rapid solution of the Cypriot problems designed to insure the independence and sovereignty of that state, and peaceful coexistence between the two Cypriot communities in an independent and united state.

We also attach great importance to intensifying political, scientific and cultural cooperation with all the Danube countries, including joint projects to utilize the great potential of this river passing through our territories. We are continuously developing our many-sided relations with the other European countries, including those belonging to NATO, organizing meetings and contacts at the highest level, mutually advantageous exchanges and cooperation in areas of common interest. Romania has signed many joint declarations, communiques and agreements with these countries that express our desire and determination to cooperate ever more intensively to attain the major goals of our continent.

We are also increasing our relations with the United States and with Canada, countries which signed the documents of Helsinki. We are expanding our political contacts and many-sided cooperation with states on all continents. Within the framework of these broad international relations, we have noted the same concern on finding way of strengthening detente, security and peace, and of precluding a new world conflagration.

As a matter of fact, we must frankly state that we have traditional relations of friendship with many of those countries, and that we have always helped each other in the struggle against foreign domination, and hence, there is no reason to compete in the arms race. On the contrary, all facts call for a traditional policy of friendship and cooperation, thus securing peace, calm and prosperity for our peoples. [applause, ovations]

In view of all this, we are firmly convinced that real possibilities exist for promoting a new policy of cooperation and peace in Europe and throughout the world among all nations.

Esteemed comrades, the struggle for security in Europe must undoubtedly focus on achieving measures for military disengagement and disarmament, without which there can be no question of peace in Europe or in the world. One may say that the special UN General Assembly on disarmament ended with certain positive results. A more democratic organizational framework was established for debating and solving the problems of disarmament. The proposals advanced by the various states were adopted and endorsed as working documents for the bodies established under the UN aegis. The main thing now is to adopt practical disarmament measures, primarily for nuclear disarmament. As I said at my recent meetings with working peoples and at the recent Central Committee plenum, mere declarations of intent will not bring about disarmament or insure peace and security for the peoples. What is needed are resolute deeds, specific and efficient actions on behalf of general disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament.

At the special UN session, Romania made several proposals designed to serve as a stimulus for disarmament in Europe and in the world. Important proposals along the same line were also made by the other socialist countries, and by many other member-states of the organization. We believe that the starting point should be a freezing of military expenditures, troops and armaments at the level of 1978, which should then be gradually cut back, as a first stage by at least 10-15 percent by 1985 compared to current levels. In view of the enormous amounts of weapons stockpiled on our continent, which, as both sides have stated more than once, are sufficient to destroy the entire world several times over, the only rational solution is for all states, primarily the big powers, to cease allocating more funds for increasing their military potential.

Equally important would be pledges not to station more troops and weapons on the territory of other states, and to begin to gradually reduce and then withdraw all foreign troops to within their own national borders, from the territory of other states; and pledges by all the states not to permit foreign bases on their territory. At the same time, military maneuvers, and generally all displays of force, in the neighborhood of the national borders of other states should be reduced and halted.

The nuclear states must pledge not to use these weapons against states which do not possess nuclear weapons, and generally not to use any arms, including tactical ones. We believe that efforts must be intensified so that the Vienna talks should yield agreements--on the basis of proposals made by the socialist and capitalist countries--on reducing military troops and armaments in central Europe.

We also attach great importance to SALT II between the Soviet Union and the United States, and believe that despite the limited nature of these talks their success would have a positive impact on detente in Europe and in the world. Romania speaks out for the conclusion of a general European pact, to be participated in by all the states that attended the Helsinki conference, sanctioning pledges to renounce the use of force and and the threat of its use. We believe that the problems of military disengagement and disarmament in Europe must be goverened by a general consensus, and that all signatory states to the final document of Helsinki must implement its provisions.

In our view, the socialist countries should undertake new initiatives and promote new ways and means for attaining these goals. This would elicit, as in the past, great response from the world public opinion, would greatly stimulate the masses' struggle in Europe and in the world, and would influence the other governments to take similar measures. Proceeding from the urgent requirement of military disengagement in Europe, we advocate continuously reducing the areas of activity of the military blocs on the continent, with a view to creating conditions for simultaneously abolishing them. Along this line, it would perhaps be useful to establish a strip between the two blocs, stret stretching on each side, free of all troops and weapons and from which all maneuvers and military displays would be banned.

We are convinced that if active steps are taken to relax tension and to effect detente, disarmament, and the simultaneous abolition of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, it is possible to prevent a new war and to insure peaceful development for the peoples of Europe and of the world. As far as we are concerned, we shall spare no effort to contribute to this goal. [applause]

Romania always has been concerned, and is consistently concerned, with finding political settlements for all conflicts and tensions in the world. I think I should clearly expound on our country's stance on the Middle East situation.

We always have advocated a political, peaceful and negotiated solution to the Middle East problems, in the belief that there is no other real alternative. Thus, we are in favor of a general solution conducive to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, to Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to a settlement for the Palestinian people based on recognition of their right to self-determination and to have their own independent state, and to insuring the independence and integrity of all the countries in the area. We believe that further efforts should be made to organize a meeting, either in Geneva or elsewhere, with the participation of all sides involved, including the PLO, under the aegis or with the active participation of the United Nations.

We are concerned with the very grave situation created in Africa. We believe that the peoples on that continent should be interested in doing everything possible to solve problems through direct negotiations among the Africans themselves, without any foreign interference. This would contribute to strengthening cooperation, friendship and solidarity among the African states. The Romanian people express their active solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and Rhodesia, and actively support the national liberation movements in their struggle to become independent as soon as possible and to secure the right to decide freely on their fate. The Romanian people support the struggle of the majority people of South Africa against the racist policy of apartheid.

Generally speaking, we believe that the time has come to take resolute steps to finally eliminate the colonialist policies in all their forms, to secure independence for all the peoples, and to enforce respect for their right to lead a free life. [applause]

One of the basic problems of international life is the elimination of underdevelopment, and the division of the world into poor and rich countries--a consequence of the imperialist policy of inequity and of robbing other peoples of their national resources. Unfortunately, despite the decade for development, and of many international meetings devoted to this problem, the gaps between rich and poor countries have continued to deepen, instead of being reduced. The perpetuation of this situation leads to deepening the crises and instability in international life, and generates new sources of danger and tension. Therefore, all peoples, all mankind, are interested in resolute measures for establishing a new world economic order based on full equality and equity, which should permit the underdeveloped countries to advance more rapidly and to have a broad access to new and modern technologies. Romania, together with other states, will act so that the next special UN session of 1980 devoted to the new world economic order will adopt a concrete program aimed at eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order.

As a socialist country, we will continuously and increasingly strengthen our solidarity and cooperation with all developing countries and with the nonalined countries. We will do everything in our power for the developing countries to have a greater say in the international arena, and to be listened to. [applause]

All states, especially the small and average-sized, developing and nonalined countries, which make up the great majority of mankind and which are directly interested in promoting new relations of equality and respect for national independence and sovereignty, must participate equally and actively in international life if the complex problems of the contemporary world are to be solved in an equitable and lasting manner. We do of course recognize the role of the big states. We believe that, as has been stated in the declaration, the five permanent members of the Security Council should act more resolutely and assume the responsibilities placed on them in accordance with the UN Charter so as to implement the principles sanctioned in the Charter. They should be the first to initiate measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. [applause]

Today more than ever it is necessary to democratize international relations and to increase the role of the United Nations, and of other international organizations which provide an organized framework for active participation by all states, especially by the small and average-sized, developing and nonalined countries, in solving the complex contemporary problems.

Our party is consistently working to strengthen its ties with all communist and workers parties. It is firmly struggling to strengthen their unity in the struggle for socialism, social progress and peace in the world. Life has shown that the communist parties are currently carrying out their activities under greatly varied national, social and economic conditions. In view of this reality, we understand that different ways and methods for solving problems may emerge in revolutionary practice. As a matter of fact, the very building of socialism, a system in which the power is in the hands of the workers class, of the people, is also progressing under different forms, in relation to the traditions and the level of socioeconomic development of each people.

Since more and more peoples are opting for socialism, this diversity of forms and methods will increase even more, continuously enriching the theory of scientific socialism and society's revolutionary practice and experience. Thus, the ideals and principles of socialism are increasingly asserting themselves as the only ones capable of insuring equality, prosperity, freedom and peace for all nations. [applause]

This makes it even more necessary to base the solidarity and unity of the international communist and workers movement on respect for each party's independence and for its right to independently map out its political line, its revolutionary strategy and tactics, in accordance with the specific conditions under which it is working, excluding all set patterns and any interference in the internal affairs of another party.

As life proves, and as I have stated with particular emphasis and as the 1976 Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties showed, the development of a new type of relations in the communist movement depends on strict respect for these principles, as does the increased influence of this movement on the world revolutionary processes and on the assertion in the world of new relations, which must be in keeping with the new requirements of developing the revolutionary movement and of international development generally. [applause]

At the same time, we act to continuously develop cooperation with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with other progressive and democratic forces, with the liberation movements and governing parties in certain independent countries, and with the progressive movements and democratic organizations that favor peace, security and international cooperation.

We believe that the continuous strengthening of cooperation and solidarity among all these forces will exert a forceful influence on the evolution of all international activity, on democratically solving the major problems of the present-day world, and will contribute to achieving a better and more just world that will insure the attaining of the ideals of freedom, independence and progress, and peace for all nations. [applause]

Dear comrades, from the dais of this joint solemn session I want to assert before all our people Romania's firm determination to continue to do all it can to develop cooperation, friendship and solidarity with all socialist countries, with all world nations in the struggle for independence, detente, well-being and peace. [cheers, applause]

From this high forum we appeal to all peoples in Europe and all nations that are signatory to the Helsinki documents to intensify efforts and concrete actions in order to rapidly fulfill their assumed commitments, so as to establish on our continent new relations, a climate that will protect each people from the danger of aggression, a climate of noninterference in its internal affairs; to achieve military disengagement on the continent, without which one cannot conceive of a guaranteed peace and security.

Let us act with a sense of responsibility toward our peoples, toward peace in Europe and throughout the world, toward the future generations, and let us spare no efforts to achieve peace. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu, peace"]

We appeal to all peoples to firmly oppose the imperialist policy of domination and diktat, to firmly defend each nation's sacred right to independently decide its destiny, without any outside interference, to develop freely in keeping with its basic interests and aspirations and to insure the independence and sovereignty of all nations. [cheers]

From this high forum we appeal to all developing countries to strengthen their cooperation and solidarity, and to all world peoples, the developed peoples as well, to cooperate actively and jointly with the developing countries and do all they can to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order that will permit truly equitable cooperation among all states, the more rapid progress of lagging countries and an accelerated progress of the civilization of all mankind.

We must be fully aware that the elimination of underdevelopment and the achievement of the new international economic order constitutes the basic problem for mankind's development and for peace throughout the world. [applause]

Taking into consideration the danger posed by an intensified arms race, we solemnly appeal to all states, to all peoples, to firmly and determinedly act before it is too late to stop the arms race, to achieve general, primarily nuclear, disarmament, so that huge material and financial resources are no longer channeled toward the production of arms and means for destroying people and civilization, but toward socioeconomic development, toward eliminating underdevelopment and toward guaranteeing a digrified, free life for the peoples; a life of well-being and happiness. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

From this high forum I want to reassert our people's resolute will to do all they can to contribute to achieving these lofty aspirations and ideals of all mankind. We want to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all states. We have no problems with any state and we believe that everything calls for and demands that we should jointly do all we can to achieve a lasting cooperation in the interests of our peoples and the interest of the cause of socialism and peace and cooperation. [applause]

I believe that all participants in this solemn session and all our people agree with me to once again appeal to all democratic and patriotic forces and to all the world's peoples to strengthen solidarity and cooperation, and to do all they can to make their voice heard and to insure the triumph on our planet of the ideals of friendship and understanding, of independence and well-being and the ideal of a lasting peace among all the world's nations. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu, peace"]

Esteemed comrades, the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the united Romanian nation state is an occasion for us to assert with great revolutionary and patriotic satisfaction that the revolutionary ideals for which our predecessors sacrificed themselves, for which the socialists, the communists sacrificed themselves, for which the workers, peasants and intellectuals lost their lives, for which our people paid great bloody tributes, are being implemented under RCP leadership, which insures the constant upsurge of the forces of production, of socioeconomic development and improving the degree of civilization and the living standard of our people and the forceful assertion of the principles of socialism and revolutionary humanism. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

From this high forum, at this solemn time, I appeal to the workers class, to the peasantry, the intellectuals and to all social categories and all working people, irrespective of nationality, and to all our people to spare no effort, and in close unity within the Socialist Unity Front and under the political leadership of the RCP, to insure the triumph of the program drawn up by the 11th party congress and to build the most advanced society known to human history--socialism and communism on Romanian soil, the golden dream of all mankind. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Let us take a solemn oath that we will act in complete unity to achieve the continuous flourishing of the economy, science, culture and civilization of all our people; that there will be nothing more important for us, and that we will do all we can to insure complete independence and freedom for our people, as well as their well-being and happiness. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

At this solemn time, let us pledge that we will do all we can so that Socialist Romania may assert itself ever more forcefully as an active detachment of the joint struggle waged by all peoples who favor independence, social progress, detente and peace; that we will do all we can so that our free fatherland may flourish with ever greater pride and dignity among the world's free nations. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-Romania"]

Although all these commitments are for all of us, I want to assure the Central Committee, the SUF National Council and the Grand National Assembly and all our party and people that so long as I enjoy the party's and people's trust I will unflinchingly fulfill the tasks entrusted to me, that I will do all I can so that, together with my working comrades and together with the entire party and people, the party program is implemented and that the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and our fatherland's independence and sovereignty are insured. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

With firm confidence in the creative energy of our great communist party and of our wonderful people, I wish all communists, all working people, irrespective of nationality, and all our people new and ever greater successes in all fields, in raising our fatherland onto peaks of progress and civilization, of communism, of freedom and complete independence among the ranks of the great families of the world's free nations. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

Long live the RCP, the leading political force of all our nation. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"] Long live the Socialist Republic of Romania and its wonderful people. We wish them permanent great happiness, freedom and ever greater victories and to eternally live in the communist society. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

Long live solidarity among the socialist countries, the communist and workers movement and the solidarity with the struggle for socialism and social progress. [cheers] Long live the solidarity among all peoples in the world in the struggle for peace, for independence. [cheers]

RCP, SUF, GNA JOINT SESSION CONCLUDES ON 1 DECEMBER

AU0119302Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1710 GMT 1 Dec 78 AU

[Summary] In the second part of the 1 December joint solemn session of the RCP Central Committee, the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF] and the Grand National Assembly [GNA] held at the Bucharest Palace of the Republic on the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the united Romanian national state, various speakers took the floor including: Stefan Mocuta, first secretary of the Cluj County RCP Committee; Ioan Avram, minister of machine building; George Macovescu, chairman of the writers union; Lorincz Ladislau, vice chairman of the council of working people of Hungarian nationality; Defense Minister Ion Coman; Ion Traian Stefanescu, first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth; Florea Cristache, first secretary of the Dimbovita County RCP committee; and various other working people, including veteran participants in the 1918 meeting in Alba Lulia which proclaimed Transylvania's union with the rest of Romania. "All speakers, recalling the significance of the 1918 act, highly assessed the speech made today by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and stressed that it is a document of high theoretical and practical value which gives a conclusive picture of the past, present and future of the country." The speakers fully endorsed the ideas included in the speech of the party secretary general, and expressed their determination to spare no efforts to insure the country's continuous flourishing and its progress toward communism under RCP leadership.

"Expressing the devotion with which our army serves the country, Gen Col Ion Coman, minister of national defense, said:

[Coman--begin recording] "Our army fulfills and will always fulfill the missions entrusted by our fatherland, people and party and by the supreme commander. The unconditional endorsement of the army for the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state was again reiterated in the unanimous approval of Romania's position, expressed by the most beloved son of our people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. All military men see in this speech the principledness of our party policy and its high feeling of responsibility toward the fate of the fatherland and the overall cause of socialism and peace.

"Listening with natural emotion to the wonderful speech made today by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, please allow me to express the army's full approval of its priceless assessments and guidelines, and to renew the pledge of the people's sons serving the country under arms to do everything to unflinchingly implement the domestic and foreign policy of the RCP! [applause]

"Along with all working people, the Romanian Army is ready as one man to fulfill with high responsibility, devotion and honor the orders of the fatherland and you, comrade supreme commander, in the name of the country's freedom, independence and sovereignty, and to firmly defend the revolutionary achievements of our glorious people." [end recording]

A group of Pioneers and Fatherland's Falcons paid their homage to the session in songs and poems. Then President Nicoale Ceausescu took the floor:

[Ceausescu--begin recording] [applause] At this session, (?which will continue tomorrow), I wish to award distinctions to two participants; namely, the Star of the Republic First Class to Comrade (Minea) Vasile, former member of the central Romanian national council in Alba Lulia, [applause] and the Star of the Republic First Class to Comrade (Delea) Nicolae, delegate to (?the Alba Lulia meeting). Of course, comrades, these distinctions as well as the others we will award to participants in the achievement of the united national state are an expression of appreciation for the activities of all those who did everything for the unification, progress and development of our socialist fatherland." [applause] [end recording]

"The joint session then adopted a resolution expressing full approval and high appreciation of the splendid speech made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, fully endorsing this document of exceptional political and ideological significance. The session also empowered the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee, the GNA Bureau and the SUF Bureau to draft an appeal to the parliaments and governments of all states and to all peoples calling upon them to intensify the struggle for disarmament, detente, peace and equal cooperation among nations. This appeal will be sent to the other countries and will be published in the press."

The joint session ended in an enthusiastic atmosphere. From the Palace of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by "Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other party-state leaders" left on foot for the RCP headquarters. "Thousands" of Bucharest inhabitants warmly greeted him in the streets and the party secretary general jointed a hora dance in Calea Victorie.

Resolution Adopted

AU021610Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 2 Dec 78 AU

["Resolution of the Joint Solemn Session of the CC of the RCP, of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front and the Grand National Assembly"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Dec, AGERPRES--The joint solemn session, the document reads, expresses full approval and is highly appreciate of the exposition of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, fully supporting the substance of this document of exceptional political and ideological significance.

The resolution further reads: Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's exposition is a thorough analysis, made in the light of dialectical and historical materialism, of the objective factors and of the domestic and world economic, social and political conditions in which the heroic struggle of our people was carried on for the accomplishment of the unitary national state, for the fulfillment of its legitimate aspirations to become a free and independent nation. The exposition casts strong light on the changes undergone by the Romanian society in the six decades since the union, the historic revolutionary achievements in the years of socialism, the way the fundamental problems of this country were solved, the current and long-range central aims of the party and state home and foreign policy, as well as the tasks of the entire people in the struggle for a faster advancement of Romania.

The Romanian people, freed forever from exploitation and oppression is shaping a new dignified and prosperous life, successfully building the socialist and communist civilization in the land of Romania.

The joint solemn session takes this opportunity to stress once again its high appreciation of the remarkable and fundamental contribution of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, at head of the party and state, to the historic victories of our free and sovereign nation, to the material and spiritual progress of our whole people, to the firm advance of the homeland, to the strengthening of Romania's independence and sovereignty. The solemn session asserts the sovereign will of our entire people to work tirelessly for the translation into life of the provisions of the party programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.

Fully supporting the brilliant conclusions of the highly realistic scientific analysis Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu made, during our meeting, of international life, the processes, the balance of forces and the opposing tendencies at present, the solemn session expresses its high appreciation of the great achievements of our party and state in the promotion of the policy of peace and collaboration with all the nations, of their contribution to the settlement of the complex issues of the world today. The course of events confirms the correctness of our party and state policy, of the foreign policy orientations set by the eleventh congress.

Stressing the ever more important role played by Romania in the world, the fact that never before had Romania so many friends on all the meridians of the globe as it has now, the solemn session is highly appreciative of the contribution of President Nicolae Ceausescu, to the collaboration and implementation of our party and state policy, to the entire world political life, of his prodigious foreign activity which has the adhesion of the whole people and enjoys the special appreciation of public opinion abroad, of the progressive forces everywhere.

The solemn session unanimously approves and is highly appreciative of the position and the whole activity of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, of the Romanian delegation at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participating states. The position of the party general secretary, the president of Romania, of our delegation fully agrees with the highest interests of the Romanian people, with socialist construction of our homeland, with the interests of the other socialist countries, of all the peoples of the world, with the general cause of socialism, social progress, detente and world peace. It is with deep satisfaction that the solemn session stresses the high-principled stand and deeply patriotic and internationalist sense of responsibility shown on that occasion too by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, his exemplary affirmation at that meeting of the guidelines of Romania's foreign policy, according to the party programme, the decisions of the eleventh congress, the resolutions of the Central Committee, the Grand National Assembly and the Socialist Unity Front.

The solemn session reiterates the determination of our party and state to carry into effect the foreign policy directives of the eleventh congress, the willingness to take firm action for the development of friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries, for their unity and solidarity, for closer relations with all the states of the world whatever their social system, for Romania's greater contribution to the settlement of the complex issues of international life, to the cause of detente, security and peace in the world.

Observing six decades since the formation of the unitary Romanian national state, the solemn session of the party and state supreme bodies expresses the determination to do everything possible for our country's firm advance on the road of material and spiritual progress, for its ever more powerful assertion among the advanced nations of the world. Let us do our utmost for the triumph of the sacred cause of liberty and independence of all the peoples, for lasting peace and collaboration, for a better and more just world, a world without weapons or wars.

CARTER'S REMARKS ON SOVIET MIGS, NUCLEAR ARMS IN CUBA NOTED

LD011026Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0941 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 1 Dec, TANJUG--U.S. President Carter said yesterday that the U.S. does not have any proof of the existence of Soviet-made nuclear weapons on Cuba. He also said that the U.S. administration has received assurances from the Soviet Union that the 1962 Kennedy-Khrushchev agreement will not be violated in any way, i.e. no nuclear weapons will be stationed on Cuba.

The problem of the most up-to-date Soviet-made Migs in Cuba (?since early this year) caused grave concern in Washington a month ago because of assumption of their being armed with nuclear weapons. Carter's yesterday statement does away with this concern which could have become a new source of tension in U.S.-Soviet relations.

WESTINGHOUSE CRITICIZED FOR DELAYING NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

LD022144Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Krsko--The work on the construction of our first nuclear power plant will be completed in December 1980 instead of in April next year.

According to the latest estimates the first kilowatt of electric energy will flow from the Krsko power plant after what now appears to be a 20-month delay.

This 2 year delay is the fault of Westinghouse, the work contractor and equipment supplier. This well-known U.S. company did not respect either delivery deadlines or contractual commitments. Westinghouse is late with investment commitments, planning, assembly and building works and with equipment deliveries.

At the time the agreement with Westinghouse was signed, the estimated value of power plant construction, which is one of the priority infrastructural projects in our country and which is being built jointly by Slovenia and Croatia, amounted to about 12 billion new dinars. Now, however, because of the delay caused by Westinghouse, the cost of our first nuclear power plant has almost reached the 14 billion dinar figure.

Referring to this, Andrey Verbic, president of the Slovene Chamber of Economy, said that the Slovene and Croat executive councils had tried to establish with Westinghouse what the present position was and what the pace of work could be in view of the present not insignificant delays and noncompliance with contractual commitments. What had happened was that the contractor had given assurances that they would provide the necessary specifications by 15 October. However, they have not done this yet. Organizations of associated labor which are taking part in the construction of the power plant are interested in knowing what is causing the delays which make the project more expensive.

The reply to this question can only be provided by the aforementioned U.S. firm which for unknown reasons has extended the deadline for assembling the equipment. At a time when our entire economy is making efforts to enrich and intensify U.S.-Yugoslav economic exchange, Westinghouse is behaving in a cavalier and even irresponsible way toward a deal which could create conditions for the development of industrial cooperation between the two countries.

For her part, Yugoslavia has done everything to insure that the construction of the first nuclear power plant in our country is carried out without delay. Financial commitments stemming from the credit we have acquired will be carried out within optimum deadlines because Yugoslavia enjoys the reputation of a certain and prompt payer of all its credits, and its economy enjoys the trust of sound business partners.

CEAUSESCU'S 'FIVE SPEECHES' OF PAST WEEK ASSESSED

AU031500Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Dec 78 AU

[Dragan Colovic interview with TANJUG Bucharest correspondent Aleksandar Markovic--live or recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] During the past week, Romanian President Ceausescu appeared five times before various forums and the Romanian public to speak on the position adopted by the Romanian delegation at the recent Warsaw Pact session in Moscow and on certain questions of principle regarding Romanian foreign policy. You will learn something more about the basic theses of President Ceausescu from the following discussion between TANJUG Bucharest correspondent Aleksandar Markovic and our journalist Dragan Colovic:

[Question] Comrade Markovic, in recent days Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania's president and RCP general secretary, has made several statements. One of the questions he mentioned in his statements concerns increases in military expenditures. Being in Bucharest, could you tell us something more in greater detail and more completely about the Romanian president's views on this?

[Answer] What is essential here is that on several occasions President Ceausescu emphasized and repeated in the same manner that the highest Romanian forums have assessed that the development of the world situation gives no cause for concern and does not impose any need for increasing military spending or taking any other (?mandatory) measures. He said this to representatives of the armed forces, to the command personnel of the Romanian Army and to members of the security service; and he also said it to representatives of the workers class, to intellectuals, journalists and writers.

He had give separate meetings and made five speeches, explaining in this manner the measures taken by Romania; that is, why Romania had not signed the document on increasing military expenditures within the Warsaw Pact. He expressed his fear that any increase in expenditures for military needs, for arms, would disrupt the equilibrium and the proportions determined in advance and envisaged by the social, that is, the state economic plan of Romania, especially at a time when the country is allotting large resources not only for investments--more than (?2,700) projects are under construction under the current 5-year plan--but also for general, common and personal expenditures: Wages and salaries have been increased and attention is devoted to the standard of living because it is believed that a sufficiently strong basis has been built to make it possible to move toward improving the conditions for a better life of the workers class and other citizens of the country.

President Ceausescu also strongly emphasized that the Romanian people and the representative bodies--parliament and the highest party and state organs--alone can decide on the fate of the people.

[Question] In this context Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu also spoke about the commanding of the national forces. Can you also say something more in greater detail about this?

[Answer] He said that it is Romania, that it is the Romanian people who can command, who can issue orders to the Romanian Armed Forces within the country and that, in the event of a need, Romania is prepared to come to the aid of its neighbors, of the socialist countries, should they be attacked by the imperialists. However, according to interpretations heard here, what official Bucharest opposes is a further integration of the Romanian Armed Forces within the Warsaw Pact. After all, just like all other countries, Romania, too, on the basis of the demands of the people and its national existence, values and cherishes its independence and national sovereignty, and when it is a question of international cooperation and so forth, be it in the economic or military or any other firld, it is not prepared (?to cede or allow anyone to cede a part of) its sovereignty to some supranational organization. There have been such tendencies and there are such tendencies today.

[Question] Comrade Markovic. In conclusion we would like to ask you to say a few words, if you can, about the reaction of the Romanian people to the views of the Romanian leadership and Nicolae Ceausescu.

[Answer] In my opinion, it would be no exaggeration to say that the Romanian people have approved Nicolae Ceausescu's position in a plebiscite-like manner and that they have extended their full support to him just as they have done on other occasions in the past. All in all, these addresses by President Ceausescu to the people are a part of the democratic pluralism under Romanian conditions, as it has been interpreted here. This is part of his practice of constant contact, communication and discussion with the people.

[Colovic] Comrade Markovic, thank you and so long.

INTERVIEW WITH PRC'S VICE PREMIER KU MU REPORTED

AU021915Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Dec 78 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic report on interview granted to him for Belgrade radio by Ku Mu, vice premier of the PRC State Council, in Peking "in recent days"]

[Text] In recent days Ku Mu, vice premier of China's State Council, received our journalist Cedomir Vuckovic in Peking, with whom he discussed important current developments in this country and primarily the efforts of the Chinese workers and peasants to carry out the four modernizations--in agriculture, industry, science and technology, and national defense. Mirko Ostojic, our ambassador in Peking, also took part in the conversation at the request of Comrade Ku Mu. We first asked Comrade Ku Mu to explain the present political situation in China.

The present situation in our country is very favorable, said Comrade Ku Mu, vice premier of China's State Council. This applies both to the political and the economic climate. The Chinese people are showing the greatest enthusiasm and desire to make up for the losses in the development of our economy which was greatly harmed by the undermining and sabotaging activity of the overthrown gang of four. We want our economy to advance more rapidly and we want to accelerate the rate of progress of all of socialist construction and see that the four modernizations--in agriculture, industry, science and technology, and national defense--are carried out by the end of this century.

As regards the economic situation, it is also favorable as a whole. But, Ku Mu, vice premier of China's State Council, continued, I want to explain to our Yugoslav friends that because of very unfavorable weather conditions this year the volume of our agricultural production failed to reach the planned level. A large part of the country was affected by a serious drought.

As our scientists say, such bad climatic conditions have not been recorded in the last 100 years, Ku Mu said. But, thanks to the support provided by other parts of the country, there are no serious consequences.

Ku Mu continued: In industry, production is good and the situation is much better than in agriculture. The [planned] production of the main industrial products will be achieved prior to the planned time. For instance, the production of iron and steel will be larger than last year. And the plan for this year will be prefulfilled by 1 1/2 months. Since there are no secrets from our Yugoslav comrades, I can say that, according to its plan, this year China is supposed to produce 28 million tons of steel, but we estimate that we will produce 31 million tons of it.

We then discussed with Comrade Ku Mu, vice premier of China's State Council, the question of whether conditions exist in China which would allow the application of the principle that whoever works more, gets more; that is, the principle of reward according to the results of work.

Comrade Ku Mu said: Following the defeat of the gang of four we are now discussing and studying certain experiences and are working to prepare certain regulations to make it possible for us to implement the principle of distribution according to work. But there is still misunderstanding and resistance in the minds of our cadres. The people working in factories, enterprises and communes are still fettered by the previous practice, and for this reason they fail to immediately and courageously accept new ideas. But we cannot blame them for this because an influence was exerted on them for many years. They are afraid to apply new principles and to perhaps make a mistake once again. They are not certain whether what is proposed now might be branded tomorrow. This shows that the influence of the overthrown gang of four and its policy is still present. On the other hand, we in the higher leadership, too, also share responsibility for the fact that things do not move more quickly. We must prepare concrete measures for the application of the principle of reward according to work, make the appropriate proposals and issue the appropriate instructions and direct the people. This means, Comrade Ku Mu pointed out, that practice still does not coincide with our real needs.

Further on in the interview Comrade Ku Mu spoke about Yugoslav-Chinese relations: President Tito's visit to China last year and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia this year opened new pages in the relations between the two countries, and all this has contributed to the advancement and deepening of mutual trust. As is know, during Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia the appropriate agreements on economic and scientific-technical cooperation were signed. We will consistently implement these agreements. It is difficult to say now in concrete terms in what fields there is interest in co-operation, but I think that Yugoslavia has gained a rich experience in the field of machine building and in the application of (?new achievements of science), and then also [words indistinct] in the transformation of enterprises. We recently viewed a documentary film on the development and the results of work in the Beorgad agricultural-industrial combine. We saw how industrial and agricultural production is combined with trade in the basic organizations of associated labor in Yugoslavia and how management is accomplished in an involved and complex manner. Yugoslavia also has a rich experience in the field of socientific-technical cooperation with the developed Western countries. All this is interesting for China and we will learn much from the Yugoslav comrades.

The conversation then turned to the self-managing system in Yugoslavia.

Comrade Ku Mu said: The concrete social conditions are not the same in China and Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia has achieved great results in the development of self-management in enterprises. This system insures that workers become masters in their factories and have even greater rights in the management of their enterprises. This system has evoked great enthusiasm in Yugoslavia. You have rather extensive experience, and it is certain that we can learn a great deal from you. It is our task, while strengthening the dictatorship of proletariat and the planned and proportional development of the economy, to develop enthusiasm among workers. We admit that in this respect there are many shortcomings in our country. The economic operations in some fields in China are still carried out according not to objective economic laws but rather on the basis of the will of certain leaders or officials. These phenomena have their roots in the old China where there were almost no industrial enterprises, and thus we also did not have any experience in management. We are now generalizing our experiences and preparing to carry out our economic operations in the spirit of economic laws. This applies to tax policy, the sphere of credits and the price system. We want to introduce, as soon as possible, such a system of management into economic enterprises in accordance with our needs.

At the conclusion of the interview with Ku Mu, vice premier of China's State Council, we also discussed the Chinese position in relation to the nonalined policy.

Comrade Ku Mu said: We support the activity of Yugoslavia in the nonalined movement. We acknowledge the fact that President Tito has made an enormous contribution to Yugoslavia's international activity; acting within the nonalined movement. We support true nonalinement. But now there are nonalined countries which are nonalined only in word but have in fact become appendages of hegemonism. These countries are in fact more alined than the alined countries. We in China are now deliberating what attitude we should adopt toward these countries. If this problem is not solved in an appropriate manner, it will cause enormous damage to the nonalined movement and (?ruin) its reputation in the world.

In conclusion, Comrade Ku Mu, vice premier of China's State Council, addressed warm greetings to Belgrade radio listeners and asked us to tell them that the Chinese people are ready to persist in their new long march and to win the four modernizations under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

BRIEFS

ALBANIAN RADIO-TV COOPERATION--Pristina--The delegation of Pristina radio and television returned from a visit to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania where it spent a few days at the invitation of Tirana radio and television. The representatives of Pristina radio and television discussed with their hosts the possibilities of promoting and expanding mutual cooperation. Riza Aljaj, general director of Pristina radio and television, and Cajup Rusmali, general director of Tirana radio and television, signed an agreement which determines the framework of long-term cooperation between these two institutions. A protocol on cooperation in 1979 was also signed. According to these documents, the two radio and television services will exchange broadcasts, participate in the production of joint program projects and cooperate in events organized by Pristina radio and television and Tirana radio and television. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD]